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RAF Blasts Frankfurt in Major Raid; Soviet Drive Perils Two Key Cities; President Demands Vote for Soldiers

Roosevelt bars Senate ballot proposal as totally inadequate to meet conditions.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—President Roosevelt declared at his press conference today that the Federal Government must accept the responsibility that the American soldiers, sailors, and marines are assured their voting rights in the 1944 election.

He rejected as totally impracticable the so-called soldier-vote law which recently passed the Senate and which does little more than to invite the 48 states to do what they can to facilitate absentee balloting.

At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt, asserting that any tie-up of transportation would be the most serious blow which could be directed against the progress of the war, told his press conference that he was hopeful that before the end of the day he would have a Christmas present for the country in assurance that the threatened rail strike would be resolved.

Working on Compromise

He said the unions and railroad operators were working on proposals which gave promise of adjustment and he would hear later today whether a wage agreement had been reached.

The President said he was guided by the basic principle that every eligible man and woman in the armed services should be given the opportunity to vote with the exception of those who were so engaged in actual combat that it would be impossible for them to vote. He said that would be a very small percentage.

To implement this policy, Mr. Roosevelt made it clear to correspondents that, in his judgment, federal machinery, such as was not provided in the Senate measure, would be absolutely necessary and that without it there would be no security that more than a few soldiers would be given the opportunity to vote.

Gaps Seen in Bill

The President declined to comment specifically on the newly devised compromise federal ballot plan advanced in the House by Representative Eugene Worley, Chairman of the Election Committee, but there appear to be gaps in the bill as far as White House specifications are concerned.

The Worley proposal is a considerable improvement over the do-nothing Senate bill and is advocated by some on the ground that by stripping the War Ballot

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Associated Press from OWI

Empire's 'Explosive' Orator

Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, whose alarmist speech warning that Britain's postwar position in Europe would be precarious unless there were federation with some of the smaller nations on the continent has left official Britain cold, is here seen with President Roosevelt, conferring during their recent visit to Cairo.

American troops seize commanding peak in Italy during blinding snowstorm.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While the steadily advancing Russians were drawing to within 20 miles of Vitebsk and American troops were battling through a snowstorm to capture a commanding height in Central Italy, the air offensive against the European end of the Axis reached an unparalleled intensity.

Two thousand long tons of incendiaries and explosives were dropped by the RAF last night on the great German chemical and armament center of Frankfurt-on-Main in one of the heaviest raids of the war. In the preceding 12 hours, RAF formations attacked Mannheim-Ludwigshafen and points in Western Europe; strong groups of American Liberators and Fortresses struck heavily in daylight at U-boat docks in Bremen; Mediterranean-based American bombers blasted rail yards at Sofia for the fifth time in recent weeks, and American and British medium bombers bombed targets in Northern France. The RAF lost 42 planes in its combined night operations.

The Soviet offensive in White Russia apparently is now in high gear. In addition to approaching to within 20 miles of Vitebsk, the first Baltic Army is seriously threatening the rail center of Polotsk and apparently is forcing the Germans to divert badly needed reserves from the Kiev bulge and other areas farther south.

The fall of Vitebsk and Polotsk, which undoubtedly can be expected shortly, will force the Germans to rely on rail lines far to the west in Poland for their north and south communications. The Russians have nothing to say, as yet, about developments around Kherson at the mouth of the Dnieper, but presumably their drive here is also proceeding unchecked. The Berlin Radio admitted yesterday that the Nazis had been forced to abandon Kherson.

The height, which American troops captured in Italy after crawling 2½ miles through blinding snow, is Mount Sbinuccio. Front-line dispatches say it has considerable strategic value, but give no details.

Meanwhile, on the western shore of the Adriatic, General Montgomery has improved his position near Ortona, while on the eastern side of the sea, in Croatia, the 250,000-man Yugoslav Partisan Army has advanced to the vicinity of Zagreb in what London terms a major battle.

One of the most significant, if not the most significant, aspects of the current European war picture is the high degree of co-ordination being shown in the Allied moves. The new air offensive against Germany was launched at the same hour the Russians opened their winter drives. The same is true of the renewed attacks by the Fifth and Eighth Armies and the latest counterblows of Marshal Broz's Partisans.

It also is worth noting that as the Russian offensives get under way London news dispatches are permitted to tell of "strap-hanging" American troop movements across the Atlantic and intensive invasion preparations in Britain. It very well may be that still more moves to dovetail with the Russian blows are in prospect. In any case, it is now obvious that the Teheran conferees were not voicing mere diplomatic rhetoric when they said they exchanged chapter and verse in their discussions on military matters.

New Deputy Police Chief; Fletcher Gets Pacific Post; North Italy Revolt Spreads

The World's Day—December 21, 1943

Boston: Sheehan Named Deputy Police Chief

Capt. James T. Sheehan, known as an enemy of Boston racketeers and gangsters, was today elevated to the rank of Deputy Superintendent by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Police Commissioner, who also announced additional promotions and transfers. [Page 2.]

Today is the shortest day of the year by a fraction of a second, but winter does not begin officially until tomorrow at 1:30 p. m., according to the Weather Bureau in Boston.

Greater Boston probably will not be released from Group 2 as an area of labor stringency for several months at least, officials said today.

Greater Boston paper company finds Boy Scouts extremely efficient in collection of waste paper as they follow up official city drives. [Page 2.]

The third destroyer to bear the name Meredith slid into the Kennebec River at Bath, Maine, today. The vessel honors Sergeant Jonathan Meredith, United States Marine Corps, who on Aug. 3, 1804, saved Lieut. John Trippe of the U. S. S. Vixen in an engagement after they boarded a Tripolitan ship.

Postwar rehabilitation of returning veterans and re-employment of civilian workers now engaged in war industries are the most pressing problems facing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Governor Saltonstall said today. "This problem is catching up with us faster than we realize," the Governor added.

Governor Saltonstall, disclosing that egg production in Massachusetts has increased from 20,000,000 dozen in 1930 to 62,000,000 dozen last year, said that efforts are being made to have the military and naval forces purchase surplus eggs produced in Massachusetts.

Washington: Fletcher Gets North Pacific Post

Appointment of Vice-Admiral Frank J. Fletcher as Commander of the North Pacific Area has been announced by Secretary of the Navy Knox. He succeeds Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, who recently went to the Southwest Pacific, and Rear Admiral Sherwoode A. Taffinder succeeds Admiral Fletcher as Commandant of the 13th Naval District.

Lifting all restrictions on the use of copper in the manufacture of parts for the new vehicles listed in the expanded truck production program, the War Production Board emphasized that an increased supply is available, although restrictions on the use of copper for replacement parts are not removed.

The National Aviation Planning Clinic will be held in Oklahoma City, Okla., again next year, Gov. Robert S. Kerr announced at a luncheon given in his honor by the Oklahoma congressional delegation. The clinic has been awarded to Oklahoma City for the second straight year by the National Aeronautical Association.

Reports that British and American censors were preparing to ban speculation on a new fighting front were dismissed by President Roosevelt as just another London story. The question was raised at his news conference.

President Roosevelt said that he approved the Army's controverted Canol oil development in Canada at a time when if appeared there might be great military action in the Alaskan and Aleutian area. He added that at the time he would have approved anything to get a new source of oil in that part of the world as a war measure. [First Page of Second Section.]

The Senate adjourned at 12:47 p. m., bringing to a close the first session of the Seventy-Eighth Congress for that chamber, and beginning the Christmas recess which will continue until Jan. 10. The adjournment resolution went to the House, which was still disposing of eleventh-hour business when the Senators began leaving the Capitol.

In Europe: Revolt Spreads in Northern Italy

In Northern Italy, revolt is spreading against the German military command and the puppet Italian Government, according to information reaching Naples. Whole areas of Rome are reported to have been forcibly evacuated by German orders, presumably to permit the planting of mines.

Christmas mail for Allied war prisoners in German prison camps is en route to Marseille, France, aboard the Swedish steamer Embla, which has just left Lisbon, Portugal.

Fire is spreading with great rapidity in Copenhagen's harbor as a result of the explosion of a German munitions ship at the dock on Dec. 20, according to a Swedish radiocast recorded by United States Government monitors.

Eduard Beneš, President of Czechoslovakia, has decorated a number of Russian Army officers in ceremonies at the Kremlin in Moscow, a London radiocast states.

Last contingent of the Spanish Blue Division is being withdrawn from the Russian Front and will return to Spain on Dec. 22, according to the Spanish news agency Cifra.

Marshal Joseph Stalin, Soviet Premier, is marking his 64th anniversary today without special observance, so far as is known, and no special radiocast has been scheduled for the occasion.

Communist Party membership has increased to 4,600,000 from a membership of 1,340,000 in 1941, the Moscow Radio reports.

National: 107 Miles Cut From Alaska Highway

The distance from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska, on the Alaska Highway, has been cut from 1,630 to 1,523 miles by cutoffs, fills, tangents, and elimination of dangerous curves, and busses travel between the two terminals in 66 hours elapsed time, the Northwest Service Command disclosed.

Philip Murray, President of the United Steel Workers of America C. I. O.), announced the appointment of Robert K. Lamb as the Union's legislative representative in Washington. Mr. Lamb is resigning as Staff Director of the Senate Small Business Committee to accept the appointment, Mr. Murray said.

A direct appeal to President Roosevelt for action to alleviate "the dangerous milk shortage," was recommended to Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania today by representatives of 12 eastern states. Governor Martin immediately submitted the proposal to chief executives of the states and asked their approval before proceeding.

Americas: Ex-President of Bolivia Arrives in Chile

Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, deposed President of Bolivia, arrived at Arica, northern Chile, at 4:17 a. m. He was accompanied by his brother, Capt. Eliso Peñaranda, and the Chilean Military Attaché to Bolivia, Capt. Victor Pimstein.

Demanding pay increases ranging up to 20 per cent, 36,000 textile workers have quit their jobs in Mexico. Approximately 250 cotton, wool, silk, artificial silk, and hard fiber mills are affected.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Big Reduction In Retail Fish Prices Likely

OPA executive predicts cut in some varieties in markets will be as much as 20 per cent.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fish prices to the consumer will be cut as much as 20 per cent on some varieties when the retail ceilings go on, Charles L. Foote, Regional Price Executive of the Office of Price Administration, predicted here today.

"There is every evidence that when dollars and cents ceilings are placed on fish, retail prices will reflect a saving of as much as 20 per cent over present prices on some species," Mr. Foote said.

The chances are very good, he added, that dollars and cents ceilings for New England fish will be out within a week. This will be among the last of the major food items of this region to get such protection.

Out of Earnings

The saving to the public is designed to come out of the reduction in earnings the fishermen took when the OPA put wholesale ceilings on fish last July—the cause of the current fishermen's strike. Leaders of the Fishermen's Union have since objected that though they received a 30 per cent cut, prices to the consumer showed no decline but remained at the same level.

Some wholesale fish dealers were being allowed by the OPA regulations to make too much money, fishermen declared. They claimed that instead of the public obtaining lower prices through the cut they took, a number of wholesalers were enjoying higher earnings than ever before.

The OPA has evidently checked this complaint and found substance in it, according to authorities outside the OPA, for the OPA hope of reducing retail prices on some species is mainly based on reducing profits of wholesalers where found too large.

Will Be Reopened

The wholesalers' profit which will be reopened comes in the shape of the "mark up" allowed by the OPA. The "mark up" is what the wholesaler adds to the price he pays to cover his services.

The OPA last summer permitted a mark up of two cents a pound without differentiating between ports. This has since proved to be too high in a number of cases, due to some wholesalers having fewer operations than others, etc. Certain wholesalers, notably at New Bedford, frankly said they were making too much, as a mark up of a cent was sufficient. In Boston wholesalers declare they must have two cents because their costs are greater, due to a different type of business.

Under the new OPA plans, it is anticipated that mark ups should

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

AMG Restores Naples From Chaos to Order

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

NAPLES, Italy, Delayed.—The city and province of Naples are fast being restored from utter chaos under the expert guidance of about 200 American and British officers of the Allied Military Governments.

This organization still has a heavy task before it here. But already it has done much. To assess how much and how quickly it is necessary to recall the grim state of affairs when the first Allied troops entered the city early on the morning of Oct. 1.

By chance, the first party to arrive at the City Hall ahead of the tanks was a carload of AMG officers, and it was to American Colonel Edgar Erskins Hume of Frankfort, Ky.—chief of the Allied Military Government in Naples—that the city was surrendered.

Italian Flag Left Flying

When he accepted it in behalf of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, he did not order the Italians to haul down their flag, but explained that the Allies had come in for the purpose of driving out from Italy the Germans, whose occupation of Naples had ended in a reign of terror. He did this without instructions, because he knew Italian ships were being allowed still to fly their own national flag and figured that the same procedure could be allowed ashore.

The Italians were deeply touched by this concession to their self-esteem and patriotic pride, and later they presented as a gift to a friend the standard Colonel Hume had not demanded as a token of Italian defeat. It now is in the possession of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, American Commander of the Allied Fifth Army.

This episode is typical of the attitude of the AMG while helping the Neapolitans to improve the grim conditions in their devastated city. It is not the AMG's job to run Italian affairs more than is considered absolutely necessary for considerations of military security behind the Allied forward troops. But in fact, the Italians could not run their affairs themselves without AMG's permission and assistance. The manner in which these have been given has evoked a most gratifying degree of co-operation at all levels.

When the Allies arrived on Oct. 1, more than 200 casualties lying in roadways and on sidewalks told of the street fighting between Fascists and anti-Fascists and between the Italians and Germans.

The city, systematically wrecked by the departing Nazis, was without food, stores, electricity, gas, water supply, refuse-disposal services, drainage, transport, telephones, telegraph, wood, coal, charcoal, postal and banking

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

British Soften Smuts' Speech About France

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 21—Political spokesmen in London have been busy since the now-famous London speech of Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts endeavoring to smooth over some of the strong statements made by the South Africa leader in his prediction of the postwar standing of European nations.

It can now be said definitely that the British Government has tacitly but finally disavowed Marshal Smuts' remarks about France being finished as a great power. Britain's policy sincerely supports the restoration of a strong France.

But most British people today would probably still agree with Marshal Smuts that it will be a long time before France is a great power again from a military point of view.

Military might isn't the only measure of national greatness and many feel confident that France has a major contribution to make to the Europe of tomorrow cul-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Morgenthau Hits Congress For 'Scandal' in Tax Measure

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Congress left for home today to find out what people are thinking.

There were signs that people were not thinking very kindly of Congress.

In the past 60 days, the revolting Congress has not had presidential interference; its leadership has been a conservative coalition of Republicans and Farm Bloc Southern Democrats, and it has followed its own course.

In President Roosevelt's absence inflationary pressure groups have run wild in the Legislature. Again and again Congress has balked at raising taxes. Repeatedly the special interest of organized groups have been favored. Growing to a crescendo that reached its peak just prior to Mr. Roosevelt's return, even newspapers hostile to the Roosevelt Administration have united in deploring congressional action that did not seem to reflect national sentiment.

Morgenthau Critical

It was left for Henry Morgenthau, Jr., mild-spoken Secretary of the Treasury, to sum up the storm of irritation on fiscal matters in a press conference last night, ripping into Congress for one of its final moves before departure.

In probably the strongest comment ever to come from the usually aloof Secretary, Mr. Morgenthau denounced Congress for implanting what he called "the seed of a national scandal" in the tax bill.

This was not merely in cutting the Treasury's tax proposals to one fifth at a time when the country faces inflation, Mr. Morgenthau said, but in offering amendments to the renegotiation war contract clauses which, in effect, emasculate the machinery by which about $5,000,000,000 so far have been saved.

Mr. Morgenthau's outburst was held till after Mr. Roosevelt's return. Presidential veto of the present tax bill, as it stands, is forecast here.

Pressure on Committee

Big business interests, exerting pressure in the Senate Finance Committee under Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, have caused amendments to be written into the renegotiation procedure, opponents declare, which would wreck the machinery. James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy; Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and other high officials having to do with

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

New Anthem Hails Russia As 'Republic of the Free'

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Russia is hailed as a "republic of the free" in a new Soviet National Anthem which has replaced the famous "Internationale," a Moscow radiocast said last night.

The "Internationale" was abandoned by order of the Council of Peoples Commissars, the radiocast said, because it "does not reflect the basic changes that have taken place in our country as a result of the victories of the Soviet system." The old anthem begins: "Arise, ye prisoners of starvation, arise ye wretched of the earth," and concludes with "the International Soviet will free the human race."

The new song, music by composer A. V. Alexandrov and words by Sergei Mikhalkov and E. L. Gisten, praises the victorious growth of the Soviet Union. The Soviet monitor here recorded the English translation as follows:

"Union indissoluble, republic of the free,
Be mighty Russia, forever joined.
Long live the one great Soviet Union
Created by the peoples' will.

(Chorus)

Glory to our free Motherland,
The trusty support of the friendship of peoples,
The Soviet banner, the peoples' banner.
Lead us from victory to victory.

(Second Verse)

Through storms our sun of freedom shone,
And the great Lenin lighted our path.
Stalin reared us faithful to the people
And inspired us for work and great deeds.

(Third Verse)

We reared our Army in battles;
Swept the vile invader from our path.
In battles deciding the fate of generations
We will lead our Motherland to glory."

Russian Heroism on Dnieper Told by Seized Nazi Flier

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 21—The first blue debris of ice is floating down the Dnieper River. Here and there heavy floes are bumping against the timber aprons which Russian engineers providently built weeks ago to protect the precious bridges. Army trucks laden with Dnieper sand are sprinkling the glazed surface of the roads.

This is the Red Army's second winter on the Dnieper. Last winter the Russians reached its source waters northeast of Smolensk and dropped bottles with encouraging messages which would be borne down through the Ukraine.

To many at that time such promises of liberation seemed as fragile as the glass which contained them. Now few persons here would decry the optimism of the soldiers who look toward the Bug and the Dniester.

From the beginning of autumn to its belated conclusion the Red Army in the Ukraine has successfully accomplished one of the most difficult campaigns of the Soviet-German war.

This campaign is dividable into three stages—first, the crossing of the Dnieper; second, maintaining and expanding the bridgeheads; third, preventing the Germans from building a winter line behind the Dnieper.

A Whole Literature

The Dnieper crossing will be the subject of a whole literature in itself. Of one bridge, a Russian correspondent said every plank and every nail ought to be in a museum.

But the spirit of the crossing has been conveyed the best yet in the words of a captured German flier, "It was worse than hallucinations. We dropped our bombs but they went on rebuilding the village bridge. We turned machine guns on them, but they went on with the job—soldiers, bearded peasants, small boys and even women. They only stopped to shake their fists at us and the more we bombed them the longer grew the bridge."

The next phase of the battle in Western Ukraine was like a dream for all the Germans there. It was as though the enemy camp has been seized with delirium. Evacuation of a mammoth's skeleton from the Kiev Zoological Institute, discovery of a high officer of the organization Todt trying to hide in a melon patch—these incidents were hardly more grotesque than the actions of the German Army when the Russians began seriously to penetrate beyond the Dnieper.

Russians Keep Salient

After a series of blunders on the Kiev sector and a critical period during which the Red Army was advancing quicker than the Germans could retreat, General Hoth managed to arrest the growth of the Russian salient toward the Polish border. This battle is continuing to date. But the salient remains.

The third phase of the Dnieper struggle began with the onset of

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Continent:

Last night's RAF attack on Frankfurt-on-Main probably placed Frankfurt in the category

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, December 21, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Sports Page	14
Daily Features Page	15	Theater and Arts	4
Editorials	16	The Home Forum	10
Financial Pages	12, 13	"Tidings of great joy" (With French Translation)	
Radio Timetable	4	Today's Woman	8
		Women's Club Activities	5
		Advertising	
		Amusement (grouped)	4
		Classified	13
		Hotel-Resort (grouped)	9
		Travel (grouped)	9

Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Boy Scouts Collect Scrap For Paper Products Firm

When a paper products company runs a continuous scrap-paper drive to get raw material for the mills from whom it buys—that's war, and moreover that's a real waste-paper shortage.

The Sherman Paper Co. in Newton Upper Falls makes wrapping paper of various kinds, including the sort in which the airplane factories wrap their spare plane-parts. They estimate that they use every month the product of 1,000 tons of waste paper. In order to step up the extremely necessary supply of this waste paper, the Sherman Paper Company and its purchasing agent, H. B. Donovan, for some time have been carrying on negotiations with Boy Scout Councils all over New England to collect and pick up every ounce of scrap-paper to be had.

"We find the Boy Scouts do a wonderful job of paper collection," Mr. Donovan said today. "In one community, for instance, after the city had run its own official collection, the Scouts went around during the six days immediately following and by a house-to-house canvass got in eight tons."

The Sherman Paper Company makes arrangements under which the Scout troops notify them whenever they have collected a sizeable amount of waste paper. Then the company, as soon as reports are in of enough paper to fill a carload, hire a truck and have the paper picked up and delivered to a railroad siding to waiting cars. A car holds, on the average, Mr. Donovan said, between 15 and 16 tons.

Thus far, chief types of scrap paper collected by the Scouts have been newspapers and magazines. "The boys will go right into the house and tie up the papers for the housewife, so that she doesn't have to take care of that herself or carry heavy bundles out to the street," he said.

However, he pointed out, kraft wrapping paper and bags are also very much needed. "Our principal source of supply for this kind of scrap and for boxboard and corrugated paper is, of course, the grocery stores," Mr. Donovan explained, "but as things seem to be going now, we shall have to get all we can from householders as well."

Inquiries of Thomas J. MacGowan, Scout Executive for the Norumbega Council of Boy Scouts which covers the Newtons, brought forth the information that the Scouts in that council alone have collected about 60 tons of scrap paper since the first of this year.

Sale of waste paper to the Sherman Paper Company and a few other plants has earned between $400 and $500 for just one troop in the district during the past two years since the Norumbega Council first began to work.

Recently new notices have gone out from Council headquarters to all troops and Cub Packs urging continued effort along this line.

Nine hundred boys in the Cambridge Council of Boy Scouts will resume next week their all-out effort to get in the scrap paper. Armed with some 20,000 doorknob placards they will visit every dwelling in the college city offering their services to tie up and take away piles of newspapers and magazines.

"This is a routine, week-after-week job with us," said Scout Executive George M. Disbrow today. We are co-operating with the city drive at present, but when that is finished, we shall take up where the city leaves off. We realize this need will exist while the war lasts."

Big Reductions In Retail Prices Of Fish Predicted

Continued from Page 1

be regarded almost as a case of individual adjustment which the new OPA schedule will take cognizance of.

Also something may be squeezed out of retailers' prices, where excessive, by the dollars and cents ceilings. The OPA, it appears widely agreed, slipped in delaying to apply dollars and cents ceilings to retail fish before now. The method it tried to work for holding down retail prices was not very effective and retail prices consequently have not as yet been under good control, as some officials not associated with the OPA estimate the situation.

Between the reductions in wholesale and retailer profits, the OPA expects to bring the price of fish to the consumer down to the average of 1942 prices, and of earnings of wholesalers and fishermen to 1942 levels. For fishermen, 1942 is reported to have been a very good year in earnings, and probably so for wholesalers. In the trade it is granted to have been an average year.

Finding that certain of the wholesale dealers were making too much and were willing to turn over some of their two-cent mark-up to the fishermen, union leaders asked the OPA to give the fishermen one cent of the two-cent mark-up. This would have brought more earnings to the fishermen, and they were willing to end their strike.

The OPA refused, insisting that any reduction in wholesale profits should be passed along to the consumer.

If prices to the public are reduced by the new OPA procedures, one of the complaints of the fishermen—that the public has not benefitted from the cut in fishermen's earnings—will be removed. The fishermen can take much credit for bringing lower prices to consumers, for until their strike the OPA at Washington did not get into action as fast as it should, either through lack of manpower or for some other reason.

Cheaper fish will give the OPA better standing with the public and weaken the fishermen's case in its strike. But the fishermen's demand for more money as the basic requirement for calling off their strike will still not be met.

Gangster Foe Promoted On Boston Police

Capt. James T. Sheehan of the Boston Police Department—known as an enemy of racketeers and gangsters in this area since he joined the force about 20 years ago—was today promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Police Commissioner.

Commissioner Sullivan also promoted 26 patrolmen to the rank of sergeant. Twenty of these men already have been serving as temporary sergeants and the additional six include: William J. Crowley of the Detective Bureau, who goes to South Boston; Harold J. Finan of Jamaica Plain, who goes to Brighton; Patrick J. Grant of Back Bay, who goes to Hyde Park; Francis J. Gannon of Brighton, who goes to the North End; Thomas J. Mundy of Brighton, who goes to Fields Corner, Dorchester; and Leo R. Lombard, aid to the Acting Superintendent of Police, who remains in the same place.

In addition, five men were promoted from rank of sergeant to that of lieutenant: Philo J. Dennehy, Jr., of the North End, who goes to West Roxbury; Robert E. Bowes of South Boston, who goes to Fields Corner, Dorchester; Thomas E. Currivan of Harbor Police, who remains in same place; George W. O'Donnell of Fields Corner, who goes to headquarters, since he is joining the AMG as Lieutenant next week, and Robert J. Dalton, former aid to Superintendent Fallon, who goes to Mattapan.

Commissioner Sullivan did not follow the Civil Service list entirely in making these promotions. The first 24 men followed in order, but he skipped over then to numbers 27 and 30 on the list, taking two men who have received awards for meritorious service. Mr. Mundy was one of these. He saved a number of children from a burning building recently. Mr. Lombard, the other, participated in the arrest of an armed gunman.

The Commissioner stated that this procedure does not mean that those skipped will not be promoted in due order.

In addition to these promotions, the following transfers were announced: Sergeant Bernard W. Fay, from Fields Corner, to Charlestown; Eugene E. O'Meara, from Brighton to Harbor Police; and Raymond A. L. Monahan, from Jamaica Plain to the Homicide Squad.

Sergeant Fay was severely criticized by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell recently in connection with the Sergeant's prosecution of two young Jewish boys in Dorchester.

New Christmas Call To New Hampshire

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Dec. 21

Christmas this year should be devoted to somber thoughts of Americans in the war zones rather than customary gayety, Governor Blood said today in a holiday message to New Hampshire citizens.

"We come to our annual celebration of Christmas this year in a mood far different from that of comfortable pre-war years," he said. "There will be one or more empty chairs at almost every fireside and table, and many a blue star will have turned into the pure gold of sacrifice.

"My greetings and wishes for all this Yuletide season and the New Year are therefore not for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year in the lighter and more carefree sense but for a renewal of the deep and indestructible happiness that comes to men in the hour of dedication to a great cause."

'Lions' Are Lambs to Children

By a Staff Photographer

Lions Club of Boston Fete Needy Youngsters

Christmas cheer and a big dinner in the Hawthorn Room of the Parker House were dispensed to 50 needy Boston youngsters today by members of the famed organization. In the group above are shown John J. McKearin, Lions President; the Rev. Andrew Richards, Secretary; Malcolm E. Kennedy, Executive Secretary, and John E. B. Erickson, members of the Board of Directors.

Boston University A. S. T. P. To Present a Musical Revue

War Activities in New England

A musical revue will be performed on Thursday evening at the Hayden Memorial Building by the soldiers of the Boston University A. S. T. P. unit. There will be a nominal charge for service men and civilians.

Although the title is an infantry expression, the revue—in two acts of four scenes each—is concerned with the past, present, and future of men in the A. S. T. P. The co-authors, Corp. Irving B. Kraut, a radio playwright, and Private First Class Eric Eisner, a European movie director and writer, have prepared humorous skits in the army vein.

"Sergeants Is Queer Ducks," for example, depicts the difficulties encountered by a private who dared ask a supply sergeant for new fatigues. Other skits deal with the aftermath—in Heaven, Berlin, and a Paris night club. In the last named, Miss Mary Meola of Sargent entertains with some interpretive dancing and Miss Catharine Iaconis of B. U. obliges with a few songs. Six girls from the latter institution also ornament the soldier cast.

This is the first revue produced by A. S. T. P. soldiers—soldiers deep in academic studies. Yet, taking advantage of time in between meals and after studies, the men have produced a show of professional proportions.

Mail Record Set

More than 400,000 letters and an estimated 11,000 parcel post packages rolled in for soldiers and WACS stationed at Fort Devens yesterday, setting all post mail records. The base post office force was increased to more than 75 civilian and soldier workers to insure cleaning up the mail before Christmas.

Airmen Awarded

Five American Airlines ATC airmen were the first entire crew of a contact carrier ever to receive Air Medal awards. The medals given by direction of President Roosevelt have gone to M. G. Beard, flight engineer; John F. Davidson, captain; J. E. Brown, navigator and second officer; James B. Hay, first officer and co-pilot; and G. W. Smith, radio officer. The citation states that all these men showed "outstanding professional ability in the performance of their duties," and the instance of their meritorious achievement was their participation in an aerial flight from Presque Isle, Maine, to Newfoundland and thence to North Africa on the initial survey mission.

Double Launching

Two United States Navy destroyer escort vessels will be launched at Boston Navy Yard on Monday, Dec. 27, in a double ceremony. They will be the USS Vandivier, named in honor of Lieut. (jg) Norman Francis Vandivier, USNR, a bombing squadron pilot, who was lost in the battle of Midway, and the USS Wagner, honoring Seaman Second Class William Daniel Wagner, USNR, a Navy Armed Guard member who passed on when the merchant vessel on which he was serving was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

Gas Station Workers Get Long Holiday

A two-day holiday for gasoline station attendants was announced today by Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, Inc., who said that the majority of gasoline stations—both company and dealer operated—will be closed Saturday, Dec. 25, Christmas Day, and Sunday, Dec. 26, the usual closing.

Consumers are asked to co-operate with the dealers and purchase their gasoline and oil supplies by Friday night, Dec. 24. This will allow the dealers and their employees to spend the holidays with their families.

Meantime, the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration announced today that the five gallons of extra gasoline allowed servicemen on furlough of more than three days will remain in effect over the coming holidays.

There can be no increase in the extra allotment, said Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, "because the national supply for civilian use is still severely curtailed and the War Department considers five gallons sufficient."

The extra allowance was granted last May after a conference between representatives of the OPA and the armed services, to enable men on leave to make social trips where there is inadequate transportation.

Lions Dispense Dinner and Gifts To Worthy Boys

Christmas came early today for 50 Boston boys when members of the Lions Club at their weekly luncheon played host to these youngsters by giving them presents and a turkey dinner at the Parker House.

The children, selected by the Public Welfare Department as worthy recipients of this treat, gathered at City Hall where they were escorted across the streets to the Hawthorne Room in the hotel by members of the Lions Club.

With tables attractively decorated, each member of the Club took "his boy" in tow and looked after him exactly as he would his own son.

A huge gaily decorated Christmas tree was set in one corner of the room, where neatly packaged Christmas gifts were placed. A "Santa Claus" was there to pass out the gifts to the enthusiastic youngsters. These ranged from toys to warm clothing, shoes, mittens, and other "needies" all purchased by individual members of the Club.

Enthusiasm Over Helicopters Reverses Early Plane Days

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Invention of the helicopter has had a profound effect upon American popular imagination. If reliable accounts of the virtual public indifference to the Wright Brothers airplane at Kitty Hawk are to be credited, it would seem that the helicopter has caused a greater furore than the perfection of the airplane itself.

Our elders have told us that "Man was never made to fly." Warning was given about those persons who thought that the "flying machine" would some day amount to something. Today, however, interest in the helicopter is expressed by the most conservative circles. Chief surprise to this observer has been the number of applications made to the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington by companies which one would expect to have only the slightest interest in aviation.

Current air operators who wish to carry on postwar helicopter services have caused little or no comment since that is what is expected of them—to be a little ahead of the "game."

Most surprising recent application, but one entirely logical, was that of Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railways, a bus company called the "Boston & Worcester" by most of its patrons from the predecessor trolley company, for air routes duplicating its highway service by helicopters, or aircraft of similar characteristics. The company operates bus services in Massachusetts and Connecticut. It also made application for air service for a route among Woonsocket, Providence, and Pawtucket, R. I., over which it does not now operate busses.

Several Helicopter Pleas

The Boston & Worcester application has been preceded by applications in this area by the Greyhound Corporation for air routes paralleling its nation-wide bus system which would in due course bring it into New England. White Circle, Inc., Thompsonville, Conn., bus operator with routes between Northampton Mass., and Windsor Locks, Conn., also has an application pending for helicopter, or similar aircraft, service. Vermont Transit Company, Burlington, Vt., bus company with routes through Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts, is also an applicant for helicopter, or similar aircraft, service for air routes paralleling its highway service.

Unconventional, yet again entirely logical, is the application of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston department store, for permission to establish helicopter, or similar aircraft service over a number of routes radiating from the store to principal cities in northern and southern New England.

Most provocative of problems launched, however, by the Boston & Worcester application was its application to the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission to establish specific routes within the state boundaries independently of the Federal Civil Aeronautics Board. For it brings up the problem of whether the states shall be permitted to regulate aviation independently of federal jurisdiction, and, hence, smack up against the Lea Bill.

Now pending in Congress, the Lea Bill is a masterful and progressive reconstruction of the basic aviation law of the land. Under the constitutional laws it must of course leave all rights to the states which it does not assume. Despite the fire the bill has undergone from states' rights partisans, nowhere in it may be found encroachment upon the right of states to legislate for aviation within their own boundaries.

Air Traffic Regulation

The Lea Bill, however, rightly assumes that aviation is a third dimensional traffic, in distinction to surface traffic. Regulation of air traffic, therefore, for the very consideration of safety itself must reside in a central authority which must know the whereabouts of every airplane flying over the United States and its environs, including Massachusetts.

In the postwar pattern, airplanes are bound to pass over this area bound either to or from Europe, to other points in the United States, or from coast to coast. There will be private air traffic as well. Are these aircraft to be endangered by local aircraft permitted over the State of Massachusetts without the knowledge of the Federal authorities, who perforce will regulate the long-distance traffic?

It is quite possible that these problems will be ironed out by having the Federal and state authorities pass their information along to each other for the purpose of air traffic control. But this control should be considered well in advance of air route expansion. If control is not determined, the air above the Bay State might become relatively unsafe for air travel. If air accidents should happen because of bickering between Federal and states' rights partisans, public reaction would ultimately force regulation by a central authority.

Names of 18 New England Soldiers Are Included in List of 273 Missing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The names of 18 New Englanders are included in a list of 273 United States soldiers missing in action in the Asiatic, European, Mediterranean, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced today.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Asiatic Area

Massachusetts

Tronic, Staff Sergeant Sidney S.—Max Tronic, father, Worcester.

European Area

Connecticut

Hanson, Staff Sergeant William F.—Miss Laurel S. Hanson, sister, Bridgeport.
Peterson, First Lieut. Norval O.—Oscar Peterson, Jr., father, Stratford.

Massachusetts

De Simone, Staff Sergeant Peter P.—Alfonse De Simone, father, Marlboro.
Emerson, Staff Sergeant Herbert B., Jr.—Mrs. Dora I. Emerson, mother, Haverhill.
Ferrick, Staff Sergeant Francis J., Jr.—Mrs. Margaret M. Ferrick, mother, Boston.
Hacker, Second Lieut. William E.—Mrs. Mary Hacker, wife, Roslindale.
Oser, Staff Sergeant Albert H.—Mrs. Lillian E. Oser, mother, Jamaica Plain.
Reardon, Sergeant Patrick M.—Mrs. Catherine M. Reardon, mother, Gloucester.
Tennant, Second Lieut. Robert E.—Mrs. Fay P. Tennant, wife, Methuen.

New Hampshire

O'Reilly, Staff Sergeant Charles E.—Mrs. Marguerite O'Reilly, mother, Manchester.

Rhode Island

Parsonage, Second Lieut. Franklin C.—Mrs. Ruth T. Parsonage, wife, Newport.

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Colangelo, Tech. Sergeant Emilo W.—Mrs. Rose Petro, sister, Waterbury.
Hazey, Tech. Sergeant Louis C.—Mrs. Margaret A. Hazey, mother, Fairfield.

Massachusetts

Ghiz, Sergeant William—Mrs. Rose Marie Ghiz, wife, Worcester.
Murphy, Second Lieut. William H.—Mrs. Ida Murphy, mother, Brighton.

Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Walsh, Private Charles W.—Mrs. Ellen Marie Walsh, mother, Cambridge.

Southwest Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Surabian, Private Roy—Charles M. Surabian, father, Medford.

Dr. S. Monroe Graves

Dr. S. Monroe Graves of Wellesley Hills, who passed on yesterday, held the post of superintendent of schools in Wellesley for 22 years previous to his retirement in 1939. He taught at Mt. Ida Junior College in Newton after 1939.

A native of Redford, N. Y., Dr. Graves was graduated from Colgate College, and received his master's and doctor's degree at Harvard. For nine years he was superintendent of schools in one of the Philippine Islands districts. Later he taught at Wellesley College.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "L," "M," "N," "P," and "Q" now valid; all expire Jan. 1. "R" stamps valid Dec. 26; "S," Jan. 2; "T," Jan. 9; and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" become valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944, Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

History Textbook Hit

Objection that at least one of the history textbooks used in the Boston public schools distorts organized labor's contribution and tends to create prejudice in the thought of students against labor unions is made by Joseph A. Salerno, State President of the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Party Planned For Servicemen

Among Christmas Eve parties for servicemen, one of the largest will be that of the Quincy U. S. O.

Beginning at 8 o'clock with dancing, the party will welcome Army and Navy men from all the many posts located near the Granite City. A surpliced choir of selected voices from Quincy High School Glee Club will sing a program of Christmas carols which will include a number of old, less familiar, but traditional carols, as well as those everyone knows by heart. With the latter there will be community singing. A string ensemble of piano, violin, and cello will accompany the chorus.

A "rationed Santa Claus" who is only a little over five feet tall will distribute gifts to every serviceman who comes, and there will be ample refreshments, according to the committee in charge. Master of ceremonies for the evening is Irving Stanley.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Grace Stanbaugh, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will give a recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

The Bostonian Society will hold a regular meeting at the Parker House at 3 p. m. Melville C. Freeman will speak on the subject "John Paul Jones."

Wednesday

Miss Macinnis will lecture on "The Enjoyment of Prints" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Mrs. Hayward will speak on "Christian Symbolism I" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness with no important temperature changes tonight; fair and colder Wednesday, decreasing winds tonight becoming gentle Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine: Cloudy and continued cold with snow in the north portion tonight; snow in east portion ending early Wednesday with weather becoming fair and colder; decreasing winds tonight.

New Hampushire and Vermont: Cloudy and continued cold tonight with snow in north portion; fair and colder Wednesday; decreasing winds tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Decreasing cloudiness with no important temperature changes tonight; fair and colder Wednesday, decreasing winds tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides in Boston

Tuesday, 7:25 p. m., height 8.5 feet.
Wednesday, 7:52 a. m., height 8.8 feet.

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MM423—Symphony #2 D Major—Barbirolli & Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra $5.78
MM538—Italian Symphony—Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra . $4.72
MM477—Peter & The Wolf—Basil Rathbone & All American Orchestra $3.68
MM487—Sonata #1 F Minor—Petri & Lipschey-Viola & Piano . $3.68
MM542—Don Cossacks on the Attack—Don Cossack Chorus . . . $4.72
MX196—Rhapsody in Blue—Kostelanetz Orch. & Templeton . . . $2.63
MX144—Carmen Suite—Beecham & London Philharmonic Orch. $2.63
MX203—Roumanian Rhapsody #1—Chicago Symphony Orch. . . $2.63
MX10—Symphonic Variations—Gieseking & London Philharmonic $2.63
MX237—Moonlight Sonata #13 C Sharp Minor—Pianist—Serkin $2.63
C13—Strauss Waltzes—Al Goodman & Orchestra $2.63
C17—Waltz Time in Vienna—Al Goodman & Orchestra $2.63
C32—Eddy Duchin with Orchestra $2.63
C72—Hymns by Phil Spitalny & All Girl Orchestra $2.63
C87—Duchin Plays Cole Porter $2.63
C93—Ted Wilson & His Piano $2.63
M502—Musical Comedy Favorites—Kostelanetz & Orchestra . $3.68
C94—Christmas Carols—Lyn Murray Singers $2.63
M430—Musical Comedy Favorites—Kostelanetz & Orchestra . $3.68
C74—Conga with Cugat—Cugat and Orchestra $2.63

Boston Store, Fourth Floor

U. S. Weighs Implication Of Bolivian Coup d'Etat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHNIGTON, Dec. 21—The question of recognition by the United States of Bolivia's new regime which swept itself into office in an almost bloodless coup d'etat yesterday has not yet arisen, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today, although emphasizing that facts and circumstances pertaining thereto were being assembled.

Although refusing at this time to develop further the question of recognition, Mr. Hull's remarks made it clear that should recognition come it would only come after a most careful study of the political complexion of the new nationalistic Government.

Mr. Hull said that so far he had received no information that any American property had been damaged in the revolution. The fact that it happened so quickly and with so little bloodshed is a probable explanation. While what fighting there was was largely confined to La Paz, the Secretary of State did say that reports of other disturbances had been received.

The similarity between this coup in Bolivia and that which occurred in Argentina June 4 and which resulted in the establishment there of a strongly totalitarian regime by a military clique is receiving the closest attention of the American Government.

Loyal to Obligations

It has been the policy of the United States Government to recognize new revolutionary South American governments when it was clear they effectively controlled their respective countries and apparent that they intended to observe their international obligations. The Ramirez Argentine Government was recognized on this basis.

At the moment the new Bolivian Government has taken a first step toward receiving such recognition by promising to fulfill the country's international obligations. But it is questioned here whether any Bolician Government could do less when the nation's economy is so intimately tied up with the United Nations war effort.

Some Lend-Lease Aid

Whatever direction this Bolivian coup takes, however, there has been no extensive American lend-lease aid involved. Approximately 47 planes and 20 trucks constitute the extent of United States Lend-Lease aid to Bolivia. So even if the coup should be revealed as pro-Axis rather than pro-Bolivian as it has been described, the United States has not through Lend-Lease aided the country materially.

The brief announcement from La Paz today that Enrique Lozada who is now in Washington had been named confidential agent to the United States for the new Bolivian Government received no confirmation here.

Mr. Lozada, a Bolivian attached to the Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, was reported to have first learned of his new work when reading it in the papers. He would have to end his relationship with the Inter-American Affairs Office if he were to become an agent for Bolivia, and there is no indication here today that he is not still connected with that office.

There is no attempt here to read any significance into the fact that yesterday's revolt took place on the first anniversary of the "Catavi massacre" at the Patino tin mine, in which scores of workers were shot in the previous Government's move to break a strike.

Rather than a proletarian revolution, this coup is understood here to have been engineered by the military, abetted by middle-class intellectuals. Support of the working class will be sought, it is expected, by attacks on foreign capitalism, previous Government crackdowns on labor, and promises of some relief from the drastic effects of inflation, food shortages. But the coup's immediate beneficiaries are confined to those limited few in the military who engineered it.

O'Neal of Chicago Sun New Head of Press Club

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Sam A. O'Neal of the Chicago Sun, has been elected President of the National Press Club.

Other officers: Vice-President, Edward Jamieson, Houston, Texas, Chronicle; Secretary, John C. O'Brien, Philadelphia Inquirer; Treasurer, George W. Coombs, Baltimore Sun; and Financial Secretary, James J. Butler, Editor and Publisher.

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Knights and Heroes Hold Forth

Lilo Kaskel

Holiday Entertainment Brings Joy to City Children

Four-to-six-year-olds prepare for Christmas pantomime at the Children's Aid Society's Jones Children's Center, 405 East 73d Street, New York City. Pageants, plays, processions, and parties will keep thousands of youngsters happy and entertained while many mothers continue to toil at war-work jobs. It's satisfying for parents to have the youngsters well cared for.

Bolivian Tin Ore Guarded; Junta at Helm

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 21 (AP)—Troops guarded Bolivia's tin ore mines today as a nationalist junta which yesterday overthrew the Government of Gen. Enrique Peñaranda announced that it was firmly entrenched and discounted humors that a counterrevolution had begun.

The troops were stationed at the mines, producing a large portion of the tin ore used in the manufacture of United States and British arms, in one of the first acts of the new Government which pledged, however, to live up to Bolivia's commitments to the United Nations.

Victor Paz Estensoro, leader of the coup and new Finance Minister, told an interviewer that "the Atlantic Charter and other obligations of Bolivia will be respected and maintained" and "the new Government in no case will alter the international situation at the side of the United Nations."

Similar sentiments were expressed by Maj. Alberto Villaroel, the new President.

An executive decree of last April, declaring war on the Axis, was affirmed by the Legislature on Dec. 4.

[Dispatches from Santiago, Chile, noted that the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (NRM), from which most of the new leaders are drawn, has long campaigned against control of the mining industry by three major producing companies. These advices said the coup could hardly fail to affect the production of tin.]

Jose Tamayo, the new Foreign Minister, said last night that he had handed to the dean of the foreign diplomatic corps in La Paz an official document announcing the establishment of a new Government and affirming its intention to continue a policy of inter-American collaboration.

Enrique Lozada, now in Washington, has been named confidential agent to the United States for the new Government, it was also announced, and it was understood here that he may succeed Fernando Cuachalla as Bolivian Ambassador to the United States.

In the only reports which the new Government has released regarding the fate of former officials it was said that former Foreign Minister Carlos Salinas had taken refuge in the Chilean Embassy and former Minister of Agriculture Julio Cespedez Anez was at the Paraguayan Embassy.

Two mining magnates, Carlos Victor Armayo and Mauricio Hochschild, first took refuge in the Brazilian and Chilean Embassies, it was reported, but later went to their homes. The police had no orders to arrest them.

General Peñaranda and his brother, Capt. Eliseo Peñaranda, were to be escorted immediately by train to Arica, Chile, at last reports. [This indicated that the two would live in exile.]

2-Cent Milk Rise Goal of Farmers

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 21 (AP)—Dairymen "need a full two cents a quart additional income in order to produce the amount of milk requested by the Government," George Putnam, President of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, declared yesterday.

Endorsing a half-cent-a-quart increase in the retail price for the Berlin-Gorham Area, announced by the Office of Price Administration and State Milk Control Board, Mr. Putnam said that was "only the beginning."

"Unless prompt action is taken to lift the price," he added, "consumers may expect a further decrease in their supplies."

New York Settlement Children Revel in Make-Believe Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—The holiday season of make believe has begun here for tens of thousands of children at settlements and nursery centers who have suddenly turned into Christmas knights and heroes, tinselled elfs, red-robed carolers and dancers in a city-wide series of pageants, plays, processions, and parties.

While mother works, nearly 2,000 youngsters are gathering around Christmas trees at the 37 branches of the Day Care Centers for Children of Working mothers, maintained by the city. Various outside agencies are giving toys to these children who pass entertaining hours away from their own home until their parents return from the day's job.

The Children's Aid Society is being a host to more than 40,000 boys and girls in 38 holiday festivals, puppet shows, sketches, tree ceremonies, gift distributions, carol sings and dinners this week. With the goal of "bringing Christmas cheer to every child under its care," the Society is utilizing its own resources and donations from individuals and groups to the end that warm clothes, toys, candies, and entertainment will be generously provided.

Celebrities from the operatic stage, radio, and motion picture fields are adding to the glamour for underprivileged youngsters in various places. Lawrence Melchior, of the Metropolitan Opera, participated in an operetta for children given at the West Side Center, today. Jimmy Durante brought fun to children from the Associated Welfare Agencies at a party held at the Astor Hotel by the Exchange Club on Dec. 18.

Henry Street Settlement introduced its week of frolic and music on Dec. 18, when small, but earnest, musicians and actors appeared on the Settlement's Playhouse stage between two tall Christmas trees, gently swaying their silver-ribboned branches. Jolly versions of "Jingle Bells," a scene from "Hansel and Gretel" English Christmas play, "St. and a preesntation of a traditional George and the Dragon," were included in a sparkling program offered by the children of the neighborhood.

A nursery school party is scheduled for Harlem Center, maintained by the Children's Aid Society, for 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. On Thursday at noon, a party for children and parents will be given at Hudson Guild, where Guild workers have been making soft toys for distribution among the children. Christmas in many lands has been the inspiration for some of the entertainments given at the Guild this year, where 32 nationalities are represented.

Botany Worsted Mills Files Union Vote Protest With NLRB

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 21 (AP)—The Botany Worsted Mills announced yesterday it has filed a protest with the National Labor Relations Board as a result of the recent election won by the Textile Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Louis Hall, Jr., attorney for the company, said the Board failed to provide absentee ballots for the 800 employees in the armed services and limited their participation to those who presented themselves at the polls.

"The action of the Board," Mr. Hall said, "in imposing this limitation is a deprivation of their right to vote and hence vitiated the election."

"This is not a technical objection because the number in the services greatly exceeds the majority for the union," Mr. Hall continued.

Charles Serrano, union spokesman said the union "is awaiting certification of the Textile Workers of America as bargaining agent. We have abided by all rules and regulations set down by the NLRB, and will continue to do so."

Mr. Hall asserted the company objected to the conduct of Charles T. Douds, NLRB regional director, who on the eve of the election had accused the company of "unwarranted interference and an attempt to influence the votes."

The Botany counsel said that if the Board certifies the union as exclusive bargaining agent, the company would refuse to bargain with them, and would take the case to the courts if necessary.

The union polled 1,797 votes as compared to 1,545 against affiliation.

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Japan's Sober War News Tied To Call for Greater Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Although Japanese propagandists in the past have coupled sober accounts of the war situation with urgent appeals for more production on the home front, they reached a new height of sobriety this week in their domestic broadcasts, the Office of War Information reported yesterday.

In a week-end review of present war conditions, the Tokyo Radio told the Japanese that American resources were "fathomless"; that "the enemy has advanced his bases to Bougainville and the Gilbert Islands and is—step by step—closing in our strategic points;" and that while the Imperial Navy is gaining "victories" in separate battles, "it cannot be said that the Japanese Navy has the war situation under complete control."

This review tried to put across the point that despite American "defeats"—a statement made necessary as a result of previous Japanese propaganda hoaxes about "sinkings" of Bougainville and the Gilberts—the "enemy is continuing to advance most persistently."

Change on Bougainville

In another broadcast the Tokyo Radio actually bracketed on recent claims of having "annihilated" the United States Fleet off Bougainville, telling the Japanese people that the actions off Bougainville and the Gilberts were "not more than skirmishes at the outskirts." These operations, the broadcast said, were "on too small a scale to be called decisive."

The sober Tokyo war reports were combined with new appeals exhorting the Japanese to greater productive effort, especially with respect to airplane production. The Tokyo Radio told the Japanese: "We must offer everything for the prosecution of the war until the victory is won—in the political, economic, religious and cultural fields, everything in the Japanese Empire."

Blame Put on Weather

Despite the grim war reports, the Japanese people have still to hear an official admission of the loss of the Gilberts and have yet to hear any mention at all of the annihilation of the Japanese forces on these islands. The domestic audience has been given the impression that fighting is still "raging" in the vicinity of the Gilberts, with the propagandists telling the Japanese that bad weather was mainly responsible for the landing of American troops on Tarawa.

A Japanese communiqué, broadcast from Tokyo, said today that "enemy forces" had landed in the vicinity of Cape Merkus on New Britain island early Wednesday morning and the "fierce fighting is now in progress," Federal Communication Commission monitors reported to the Office of War Information.

This was the first reported Japanese mention of the American invasion of New Britain.

Mrs. Davis to Quit Red Cross Division

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Dwight F. Davis, who directed the Red Cross volunteer services in their wartime expansion from a membership of 52,000 to more than 4,000,000 is resigning because of illness.

Chairman Norman H. Davis announced her resignation yesterday "with deep regret" but noted that Mrs. Davis, who was famed for her organizational abilities even before her Red Cross work, will continue on the Red Cross Governing Board "which means that we will continue to have the benefit of her advice and counsel."

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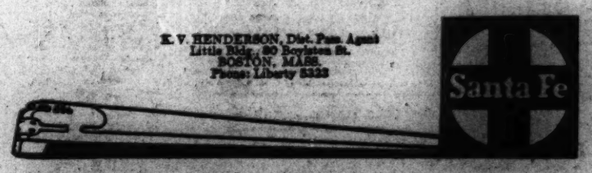

1349-A

'Over Twenty-One' at the Wilbur—Theater News—Concerts in Prospect

Ruth Gordon in Double Role As Playwright and Actress

By Edwin F. Melvin

In three Army shows, soldiers have brought to the theater views of army life as it looks to the men in uniform. "Over Twenty-One," which Ruth Gordon wrote and in which she is starring at the Wilbur, provides a glimpse of the training of new officers as it might be seen through the eyes of a candidate's wife. It is a glimpse that has considerable comedic humor, even more of farce, and a bit of pathos.

Miss Gordon, making her debut as a writer for the stage, is a somewhat unsteady playwright. She leaves her audience uncertain at times of the direction in which she is heading. She has a tendency to write lines that are amusing in themselves but that do not seem in keeping with the mood or the characters. But she has provided some uproarious situations, which George S. Kaufman, as director, has developed to the full. And she has written a part for herself which affords opportunity for display of her varied abilities.

* * *

As actress she is on more certain ground than as author. She decorates the role of the wife of a candidate, Max Wharton, much older than his fellows (the suggestion implied in the title) who has given up his job as newspaper editor because he thinks it his duty to serve his country in uniform. In Miss Gordon's hands, the wife is at moments flighty, then tender and sympathetic, the source of renewed courage to her husband in his moments of discouragement, his ally and champion against all who would disuade him from his chosen course. And she is always ready with the bright remark—or, when she thinks the occasion demands it, the biting retort. The lady's phrase-making is understandable, for it seems that Mrs. Wharton is a woman of some reputation as a novelist and contributor to the screen.

All of the action takes place in the living room of a not too luxurious bungalow on the edge of a training camp at Miami. When the Whartons arrive, the couple who have been the previous occupants are leaving. The young husband has just received his commission in the Air Corps and his orders to report at a remote camp in Arkansas where his wife cannot follow. Max Wharton has already embarked on a course of training which he hopes will lead to a similar commission, and his wife has just come from Hollywood to join him.

Miss Gordon as playwright makes much of the sketchy nature of the bungalow—the window which opens if you stamp three times on the floor, the refrigerator which sounds like a plane taking off, and the electric light switches which are not in the rooms they are intended to illumine. She regales her audience too with details of living in such surroundings, the confusion of bugle calls as they sound to an uninformed ear, and the maze of technicalities that must be learned by the candidates.

* * *

But she is somewhat short on plot. She does her best to remedy the situation by having the publisher try to get the editor back to his newspaper. And she has devised an hilarious scene in which the publisher meets a colonel, the latter's young wife, and his mother-in-law. But the narrative seems a little too obviously a contrivance on which to hang the retail in which she is interested.

On the acting side, Harvey Stephens makes the husband a straightforward fellow immersed in the intricacies of a profession far outside his newspaper experience. Loring Smith sets forth the publisher as booming and overbearing, essentially a comic figure.

The role of Colonel Foley is confusing. At times it seems meant to be farcical and at times to be taken seriously. Carroll Ashburn plays it quietly but without much assurance of the direction in which the emphasis should lie. Jack Durant, as a movie man who arrives from Hollywood loses the effect of some of his lines by hurrying them too much. Beatrice Pearson and Tom Seidel make a likable couple of the husband and wife who are moving out when the play begins.

'Over Twenty-One'

At the Wilbur—New comedy by Ruth Gordon, presented by Max Gordon, staged by George S. Kaufman, setting by Raymond Sovey. The cast:

Jan Lupton	Beatrice Pearson
Roy Lupton	Tom Siedel
Paula Wharton	Ruth Gordon
Max Wharton	Harvey Stephens
Robert Drexel Gow	Loring Smith
An Elderly Gent	Edmund Hodge
Mrs. Armina Gates	Jessie Busley
Col H. C. Foley	Carroll Ashburn
Mrs. Foley	Dennie Moore
Joel L. Nixon	Jack Durant
Miss Manley	Kay Aldridge

On the Stage

It's the Wilbur that will house the Carly Wharton-Margaret Webster production of "The Cherry Orchard" for the fortnight starting Jan. 10. As has been reported previously, Eva La Gallienne will direct and will play one of the roles. Joseph Schildkraut will also be in the cast.

* * *

The date for the opening of Michael Todd's "Mexican Hayride" has been changed again. Now it is set for Wednesday, Dec. 29 at the Shubert. Delay in costumes and scenery is the explanation for the postponement.

Serkin's Recital

Rudolf Serkin, pianist, will be heard in recital at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 16, in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series. One of the works announced on his program is the "Appassionata" Sonata by Beethoven.

© Universal

Charles Boyer

In "Flesh and Fantasy," continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial.

Maurice Seymour

Virginia Pemberton

Coming to the Boston Opera House Dec. 26 with the San Carlo Opera Company.

Detmar Poppen

In "The Student Prince," coming to the Boston Opera House Jan. 3.

The Monte Carlo Company

When the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo plays its spring engagement at the City Center, it will have four New York premieres to offer, all of which have been produced on the road. They are "The Red Poppy," "The Cuckold's Fair," "Etude," and "Ancient Russia" (based on Tchaikovsky's Concerto in B flat minor).

The present roster includes Alexandra Danilova, Nathalie Krassovska, Ruthanna Boris, Dorothy Etheridge, Maria Tallchief, Anna Istomina, Igor Youskevitch, Frederic Franklin, Leon Danielian, James Starbuck, Grant Mouradoff, and Armand Picon.

The entire company is under the direction of Sergei J. Denham, with Jean Yazvinsky, régisseur général, Franz Allers, conductor, and Hugo Gottesman, assistant conductor.

The Greek of It

No major books on the dance have been published in the United States during this war year of 1943, but dance gets more than honorable mention in a book from the Caxton Printers of Caldwell, Idaho, "Ancient Greece in Modern America," by Dr. John R. Macarthur, professor of languages at the California Institute of Technology. Isadora's work in Greek dance, and Angna Enters' work in Greek mime and music, illustrated with photographs and drawings, are discussed in chapters on music, dance and mime. Martha Graham is represented by a Barbara Morgan picture of her in "Antigone."

Christmas at Art Museum

It is not difficult to find material in the permanent collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for a Christmas exhibition. The Christmas story was a chosen theme of artists and artisans for centuries, and it was illustrated and expressed in every medium in use. Scenes of the "Nativity" were portrayed by Christians of the north, south, east, and west. Each region had its distinguishing mode of presentation. The exhibits have been festively arranged amid seasonal greens. The strains of Christmas music fill the galleries.

A tapestry occupies the central wall. It is a textile picture made in Brussels four centuries ago. The theme of the "Nativity" was composed of softly blended tones of gold, yellow, green, and blue.

Whether the composition derived from the interplay of warp and weft threads, or through the skillful application of the brush, it elicited from the designer an atmosphere of poetic exaltation. Tintoretto's "Adoration of the Magi" is a Venetian painting. It contrasts with the Brussels textile; the latter preserves the Gothic refinements of expression; the former is enriched by the sophisticated accomplishments of Italian painters. The figures exist solidly in space; they move, turn, bend with naturalism; they exist in a world of air and light that seems real.

Two little alabaster fragments reach back again to the Gothic, this time in England, while a little "Annunciation" exquisitely carved in the same creamy stone comes from the Rhine. The Della Robbia Workshops are represented in some enameled terra cottas.

It is to prints of the theme of the "Nativity" that we must turn to appreciate the great range in presentation. Two galleries have been hung with reproductions by the great masters of wood-engraving, wood-cut, copper-plate engraving. The graphic artists of Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, and France told the story with the utmost skill of which each was capable. There are many variations on a theme, from the primitive of the thirteenth century through the baroque of the seventeenth. Some artists were dramatic, some visionary, some descriptive; some imparted a gracious lyricism to the subject.

* * *

Stained Glass Exhibition

At the Copley Society, stained glass, cartoons, and designs by Dora Pintner will be on exhibition through Dec. 24.

This small, compact display shows industriousness. Miss Pintner has devised many interesting panels, and the few pieces carried through to completion show that she is well equipped in this special field of handicraft. She adheres to the traditional mode, drawing in accordance with medieval stylizations and selecting color for symbolical implication, enhancement, decorative and emotional evocativeness. The art of stained glass does not lend itself to changes in style with the flexibility of other media. It adheres to tradition with a tenacity which few, if any, glass-makers have challenged. And yet, somehow there is such beauty in the modes of early usage that we welcome them with no feeling that they are outdated.

Miss Pintner has designed two fine crests in glass medallions, those of Harvard University and Radcliffe College.

The exhibition is informing and it familiarizes us with another gifted glassmaker in a community which has achieved widespread fame for its accomplishments in stained glass. D. A.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"Over 21," starring Ruth Gordon. Staged by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial — "The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Leonora Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Discussion of the forthcoming program Boston Symphony Orchestra. 4:45.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 2:40, 5:25, 8:10.

Exeter—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter, Margaret Lindsay. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young, Adolphe Menjou. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:35. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 12:50, 3:35, 6, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:55. "She's For Me," Grace McDonald, David Bruce. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. 1, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Escape," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:38, 7:57. "Come Live with Me," Hedy LaMarr, James Stewart. 11:46 a. m., 3, 6:24, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:30. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Two Yanks in Trinidad."

Orpheum — "The Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:52, 6:58, 10:14. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 11:12 a. m., 2:28, 5:34, 8:50.

Paramount—"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young, Adolphe Menjou. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:40. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO—Boston—"Rookies in Burma," Wally Brown, Alan Carney, 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7, 10:15, Stage Show: 12:35, 3:35, 6:30, 9:10.

Scollay—"Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:05, 9:50. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

South Station Theater—"Voice That Thrilled the World," "Swan Lake Ballet." "Babies by Bannister," "Sing, Helen, Sing!" "Passing Parade," "Phony Express." "In the Desert," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"The Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. 11:30 a. m., 3:03, 6:37, 10. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:22, 4:56, 8:26.

Telepix—"Marines at Tarawa," "Katherine Dunham," "Champions Carry On," "Lew Lehr," "Tropical Sportland," "Hollywood Personalities," "Development of Motion Pictures." Latest news. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 2:40, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street / Olympia—"Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:40. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:55, 6:40, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 7:40.

Allston: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. 1:05, 8:30.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy. "Prairie Chickens," Noah Beery, Jr.

Belmont: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. "Corregidor," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Hi Ya, Chum," Jane Frazee, Ritz Brothers.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Two Man Submarine," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 1:30, 5.

BROCKTON—Strand: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "Lady in Question."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.

Coolidge Corner: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige, Louise Allbritton. "Somewhere in France," Constance Cummings.

Cleveland Circle: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Topman," Donald O'Connor. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Texas," William Holden, Glen Ford.

Harvard: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Submarine Base," John Litel. 2, 8.

University: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Eddie Cantor, Bette Davis, John Garfield. 2:25, 5:40, 8:55. "The March of Time." 2, 5:20, 8:30.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Chance of a Lifetime."

Codman Square: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 2, 8.

Franklin: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 2, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 3:15, 8:03. "Ghosts on the Loose," East Side Kids. 2:08, 7, 9:45.

Park: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Vaudeville Days."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. 2, 8.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn, Marguerite Chapman. 2:30, 8:15. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Eddie Cantor, Ann Sheridan. 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Mystic: "Here Comes Elmer," Al Pearce, Dale Evans. 2:15, 8:35. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris, Jeanne Bates. 3:35, 7, 9:55.

Maplewood: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 3:29, 9:29. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans, George Buron. 2:12, 8:12.

Strand: "Unknown Guest," Pamela Blake. "Mystery Broadcast," F. Albertson.

Orpheum: "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin. 3:20, 9:05. "Gals, Incorporated," Leon Errol, Harriet Hilliard. 2:05, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Passport to Suez," Warren William.

Fellsway: "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Adventures of a Rookie."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wallie Brown, Allan Carney. Continuous 3-11.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Top Man," Don O'Connor. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "A Star Is Born," Frederic March, Janet Gaynor. "Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas, Margaret Lockwood. 2, 8.

Strand: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. "That Navy Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie.

Strand: "Detroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Keep 'Em Slugging." Dead End Kids.

Capitol and Ball Square: "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. "Gorilla Man," John Loder.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Campus: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Destination Unknown," Irene Harvey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:40.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Never a Dull Moment," Frances Langford, the Ritz Brothers. "Fired Wife," R. Paige. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson, Glen Ford. "Ghosts on the Loose," East Side Kids.

Cestello: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George, Marjorie Main. "Ricky Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "Lady in Question."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.

Piatigorsky to Be Soloist With Symphony Orchestra

Repeat performances of William Schuman's Symphony for Strings, lately produced by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will be given at the concerts of Monday evening, Dec. 27, and Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 28, Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. Gregor Piatigorsky, violoncellist, will be soloist on these occasions, taking part in the presentation of the Schumann Concerto for Violoncello and Orchestra. The program includes the Symphony No. 1 of Shostakovitch, and excerpts from "The Damnation of Faust" of Berlioz.

The Boston Symphony goes to Cambridge on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 23, Sanders Theater. The program comprises the Schuman Symphony for Strings, the Handel Concerto Grosso, and the Beethoven Symphony No. 7. Dr. Koussevitzky conducts.

* * *

Segovia and the Guitar

Andres Segovia, the guitarist, comes to Boston for a concert in Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 8. He will offer works by Albeniz, Turina, Torroba, Villa-Lobos, and Castelnuovo-Tedesco.

* * *

Kapell in January

William Kapell, pianist, who was introduced to Boston by Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony through a performance of Khatchatourian's Concerto, appears in recital on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29.

* * *

Anderson Program

Marian Anderson, contralto, appearing at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 9, with Franz Rupp at the piano, will present the following pieces:

"Ingrate, lo reggio"	Gelupsi
Dal sen del caro sposa	de Capua
Gia il sole dal Gange	Scarlatti
"Betreit"	Strauss
"Du meines Herzens Krönslein"	
"Morgen"	
"Geduld"	
Recitative and Aria, Almighty Pow'r, from "Rienzi"	Wagner
"Silent Noon"	Williams
"The Roadside Fire"	Williams
"May"	Schalit
"Last Love"	Jacobson
Negro Spirituals:	
Nobody knows the trouble I see	
Every time I fel the spirit	arr. Brown
Poor Me	arr. Dett
Wide River	arr. Burleigh

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Collins Program

Robert Hall Collins, baritone, giving a recital in Jordan Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 11, with Grace B. Davis as his accompanist, presents the following program:

"Interrotte Speranze"	Monteverdi
Gia il Sole dal Gange	Scarlatti
O del mio dolce ardor	Gluck
Invocazione di Orfeo	Peri
Je suis trahi!	Lully
"Bois Epais"	Lully
"Automne"	Fauré
"La Vague et la Cloche"	Dupare
"Aufenthalt"	Schubert
"Verrath"	Brahms
"Allerseelen"	Strauss
"Der Ton"	Marx
Aria, Eri tu from "Ballo in Maschera"	Verdi
"An Old Song Resung"	Griffes
"Silent Noon"	Williams
"O Beauty, Passing Beauty"	Golde
"Flow Thou Regal Purple Stream"	Arnold

Today's FM Programs

WBZM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—Music Program.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—American Red Cross Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Concert.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mount Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter. News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:35 p. m.—Freedom of Press-Radio.
4:45 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—"The Black Castle," drama.
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Ourasler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Music that Endures.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Field's Variety Show.
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, Songs.
10:30 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Happy Holiday"; Variety.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Sinfonietta; Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"Christmas Is Coming." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Harry Fryer's Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—News Round-up: J. B. McGeachy. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

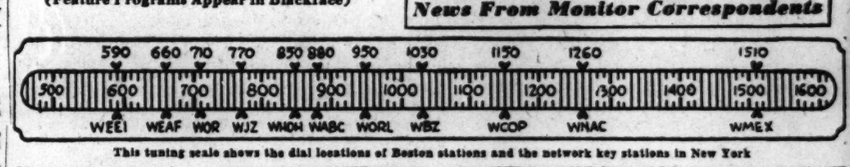
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Brains" Trust. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.9 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6.30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Land, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	Music; 'Band Box'	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Nancy Lee, wom's pgm	The Wax Museum	Music You Want	Louise Morgan Int'v'ws
8:45	Carl Moore's News	Newcast; News	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Int'v'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; Talk	News; 'Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:15	School of the Air;	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:30	'New Horizons';	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time Music
9:45	Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club	'Between the Lines'	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; News
10:00	'Valiant Lady'	'Sweet River'	News; 'Tune Factory'	'Lora Lawton'; sketch	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Music; S. Amer. Music	'The Open Door'; sk.	'Yankee Tune Factory'	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	News; Drama	Fisherman's Pgm.; News	'Helpmate'; sketch	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	'Tops in Bands'	Musical program	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Mason
11:00	'Honeymoon Hill'	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life'; sketch	News; 'Tune Factory'	Kick-Conga
11:15	'Second Husband'	Breakfast Music	'Vic and Sade'; sketch	New England Cupboard	'Music for You'
11:30	'Bright Horizons'	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow; dr.	'Spotlight Revue'	Wom's Professional Cl.
11:45	'Aunt Jenny'	Lily Carthew Interviews	'David Harum'; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; 'How'	News service; talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; W'ther	Boake Carter, news	Circle C Band
12:15	'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	'You're Telling Us'	News service	Circle C Band; News
12:30	'Helen Trent'; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday'	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful'	Haukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins'	Air Express Music; Dr.	kow's Or.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Musical program	News service	Musical Roundup	Religious program
1:45	'The Goldbergs'	Fishermen's Pgm; News	Musical program	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherland	'Guiding Light'; drama	News; Music Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children'; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	Concert Hall	'Light of the World'	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	'Perry Mason'; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Musical Goes a Calling'	News service; talk
3:00	'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Caribbean'; drama	Musical Poll of Hits	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	State Department of	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	'Help Wanted'	Education; speaker	'Right to Happiness'	Variety show; croh.	Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Life to the Front	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	'Full Speed Ahead'; U.	Lou Breese's Orch.
4:45	Music; Date	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown	S. Navy music program	Andy Kirk's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	Nws; Tony Pastor's Or.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m c	Dick Tracy; sketch	'Portia Faces Life'	'The Cinnamon Bear'	Irish Melodies
5:30	Carole; Quartet	'Jack Armstrong'	'Just Plain Bill'; sk.	'Chick Carter'; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports reporter.	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	'Jerry and Sky'	'Jesting With Jesters'	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Studio Or; speaker	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Kisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	Richard Ballinger, news
7:30	American Melody	Metropolitan Opera,	'Wings of Tomorrow'	Army-Navy "E" Award;	Patriotic program
7:45	Hour; songs; or.	USA; soprano, tenor	John Barry, comments	John B. Kennedy, me	Rhythm Ramblers
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	"Sizing Up the News"	'Voice of Underground'
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program; guests;	Beat the Band; Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bob Crosby, M. C.	garde; R. Scanlick's Or	L. Romay; D. Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan, music
9:00	Lionel Barrymore;	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Variety	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Hand-
9:15	"Christmas Carol"	Network program	Show; gst, Dennis Day	Gracie Field's Show	del's The Messiah
9:30	Jack Carson Var.	Mitchel Ayres' Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	'Soldiers With Wings';	Classical Album; Hand-
9:45	show; V. Moore	Dance orchestra; Bonts	"Mr. District Attorney"	Drama; Bing Crosby	del's The Messiah
10:00	Memento in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	Royal Arch Gunnison	Local sports
10:15	Christmas Music.	Mr. Holyoke Glee Club	Musical Knowledge	Sunny Skylar, songs	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or.	The Symphonette, M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Justin Stone's Orch.	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	Fiastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Drama; Musical R'dup	Local sports
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	"Jan"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Review; Weather; Music	Honolulu Christmas	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:30	"Messiah"; Bir t.	Fisherman's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Beecham, cond.	Lou Breese's Or.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (OPERA)

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SAN CARLO OPERA COMPANY
Boston Opera House
DEC

Barbara Mackinnon Club Staging a Holiday Party

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Enthusiasm for club activity is one important thing members of the Barbara Mackinnon Woman's Club at the North Brighton Community Center have in common. Their background may be Lithuanian, Armenian, Italian, Polish, and Irish, as well as American, but this diversity merely lends piquancy to their mutual zeal.

A Christmas party will bring them together tonight at the North Brighton Community House on Lincoln Street. They have planned a merry program of singing and dancing for their guests, who are members of the English class and the Red Cross unit at the Center. Mrs. Katherine McKenna, in the person of jolly Santa, will see to the exchange of gifts.

The Club started two years ago with just 12 in the group. Now there are 30 extremely active members and 20 impatiently biding their time on the waiting list. None of these women had belonged to a woman's club before. There had never been one in the district to join. They chose their club name as a tribute to the first director of the Center.

During this brief period their interest in community affairs has advanced by leaps and bounds. The police department, aware of their growing influence, called upon them last Hallowe'en to help run a neighborhood party. In the spring, foreseeing the need of providing better recreation facilities for neighborhood children, the Club drew up a petition that was instrumental in getting the William Warren School yard opened as a summer playground.

Teen-age activities in the vicinity are one of their major concerns at the moment, and they gladly serve as senior hostesses at dances held for boys and girls at the Center. More slowly but with no less determination they are tackling other community projects, such as cleaning up the streets and securing a new sidewalk for Lincoln Street.

Twenty of the members have taken the Red Cross home nursing course, 10 have just finished the nutrition course, and 15 have completed their first aid training. Miss Vivian Powell, present director of the Center, explains that membership is limited to 30 because the Community House cannot comfortably accommodate more at Club meetings.

The women have their own Glee Club which rehearses under the direction of Miss Ethelinde Bridgham, music director of the Center, and they are planning to put on an operetta after Christmas.

Mrs. Louise Needham is President and her co-officers include: Miss Katherine Centola, Vice-President; Mrs. Margaret Hurley, Secretary; Mrs. Mae Cusack, Treasurer; Mrs. Louisa Scott, Program Chairman, and Mrs. Irene King, Hospitality Chairman.

Symphony Luncheon

Home for the Christmas holidays, Miss Elizabeth H. Day and Miss Joan MacDuffie will be hostesses this Friday at the Symphony Luncheon in the Oval Room of the Copley-Plaza, when Boris Goldovsky will discuss Sibelius in his piano-illustrated talk on the current symphony. Mr. Goldovsky's programs, which have been held every Friday since Oct. 8, have proved popular with Boston music lovers. On the several Fridays when there was no current symphony concert to serve as his subject, he has had other profitable musical discussions.

Women's G. O. P. Club

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts is making plans for its annual Christmas Eve supper and open house. Supper from 6 to 7:30 p. m. will be followed by a musical program in the Club's ballroom. Mrs. John T. Bottomley is chairman of the open house entertainment which will include the reading of Dicken's "Christmas Carol" by Mrs. Warren C. Whitman, special numbers by the Harmonica Band of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, and carols by the chorus of the Young Republican Dance and Music Group under the direction of Mrs. Moses H. Gulesian. On Christmas Day dinner will be served from 12:30 to 3 p. m.

Canadian Club Auxiliary

The Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club is holding its Christmas party at the Y. W. C. A. this evening. Mrs. John A. Jennings, War Relief Chairman of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, is guest of honor. Carols will be sung by the choir of the Winthrop Church. Mrs. Roy M. Lothrop is chairman of the meeting, and Miss Helen Chisholm is chief hostess.

Booklet Gives Draft Answers For Selectees

Answers to many of the problems confronting thousands of selectees as they prepare to sever home ties for service with the armed forces are contained in a pamphlet prepared by Albert W. Wunderly, Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County, and Chairman of Selective Service Board 5, in Arlington.

The pamphlet, distributed by the Arlington Board, has the hearty approval of District Selective Service Headquarters, and Mr. Wunderly admits compiling it purely in "self defense." He had been called upon so many times to answer the same questions, he said, that he felt such a pamphlet would be found beneficial to family men who have acquired financial responsibilities and equities which should be protected.

However, the information contained in the pamphlet contains information and advice that should be helpful to any person going into service. The following are excerpts from the pamphlet:

Your Financial Obligations

If you have purchased any property on conditional sale agreements, you should, before entering the service, have a talk with the vendor. You will find that in nine cases out of 10, by having such a talk, you will be able to arrange to retain your property by paying less each week or month than you are now paying. . . . If you are going to find it extremely difficult or impossible to meet the terms of your contract, a frank talk with the creditor will undoubtedly be beneficial to both of you. Remember that it is always refreshing to a creditor to talk with a debtor who indicates an interest in his debt and a willingness to strive toward its payment.

Your unsecured financial obligations, such as current bills, if they are such that you cannot make immediate payment, should be treated in exactly the same way as the debts secured by conditional sale agreements. . . .

If you have a mortgage on your home or on other of your real estate, you should immediately go to the mortgagee, whether a bank or an individual, and make arrangements for such terms as you will be able to meet. This may mean that you will have to ask for a suspension of payments on the principal for the duration but do not fail to have a discussion with your mortgagee, laying all the cards on the table and coming to some agreement before you leave. . . .

If you are the fortunate possessor of one or more bank accounts, whether commercial checking accounts, savings accounts or the co-operative bank shares, it will be well for you to take steps with each of the banking institutions in which you have an interest to place your accounts in your name jointly with your wife or some person whom you desire to have immediate access to or to become the owner of these accounts in case of an emergency. . . .

Your Securities

If you have securities, whether stocks or bonds, it will probably be a wise thing to place these in joint ownership with the person that you might make joint owner of your bank account. In order to bring about the joint ownership of your securities, it will be well to confer with your broker. Tell him that you desire to have the certificate in your name and the name of the other person jointly so that the survivor may take the entire interst. He will sell your securities and re-purchase in the new names. It is possible in some instances that he may be able to secure new certificates without actually putting through a sale. In case you are the owner of stock in a closely held corporation which does not trade its stock through the markets, you very probably will be able, by applying to the management, to get them to issue a new certificate in the joint names. . . .

Your Real Estate

If title to your home or other real estate is in your name and you desire to avoid probate proceedings in case of your passing, go to an attorney and ask him to draw the necessary deeds to place the property in your name and the name of the person whom you desire to have the property in case of your passing, as joint tenants. . . .

Your Insurance

If you are a married man and have insured your furniture against fire, it will be well to change that insurance into the name of your wife. This will obviate the difficulty of collecting a fire loss on your household furniture while you are in the service. . . .

The broker who places your fire insurance on your furniture will be the man to talk with concerning the change.

Your life insurance carried in private companies in contra-distinction to the government insurance should, of course, be put in proper order so that the benefits will be paid to the person that you desire to receive them. It will be well to talk with the broker or brokers who sold you your life insurance, asking them to review your policies, make any suggestions that they may have in relation to changing beneficiaries. If it seems wise, in order to accomplish the desired ends. . . . A review of your policies before you go into the service is highly desirable, and probably will prove very beneficial.

Your Automobile

If you do not intend to sell your automobile before you go into the service, you should take steps to transfer the ownership to your wife or to some other person whom you desire to use it or to have it. . . . In most instances you are required to report the tansfer to your police department. If you call at the police station and tell them that you wish to transfer title to your wife or some other person, they will advise you as to the forms to be filled out and will, undoubtedly help you to do it. When the necessary time has elapsed after giving notice through the police, a simple bill of sale running from you to the other person and reciting the fact that you are selling them your automobile will be quite sufficient. . . . Of course, in case you transfer the registration during the year, you should notify the insurance company of new ownership so that the new owner will be properly covered by insurance.

Your Fiduciary Relationships

If by any chance you are an administrator, guardian or trustee of some estate, you in all probability have an attorney who can advise you as to what you ought to do. However, if you have not previously conferred with an attorney, you should do so at once so that proper steps may be taken to close the estate or to substitute a new fiduciary in your place or possibly to make proper arrangements so that while you are in the service, the beneficiary's interest will be properly guarded.

Income Tax Returns

If you have not made up your income tax returns concerning income received prior to your induction, it would be well for you to at least leave the necessary information with some person who can attend to having your income tax made up when the same falls due. If your income is sufficiently large, it would be well for you to talk with your tax expert before you leave. . . .

Disposal of Your Business

If you are the owner of a small business, either a closely held corporation or a personal enterprise, you will probably be faced with a very real and difficult problem. It is impossible to give enough detail in these suggestions to be of any use since the ramifications are innumerable. However, you should consider:

1. Having the business carried on by some member of your family or close personal friend.
2. Selling the same as a going-concern.
3. Securing a responsible partner who is willing to invest a substantial sum of money to demonstrate his good will.
4. Operating under some known and trusted employee.
5. Liquidating.

The best advice in relation to this situation is to take immediate steps to do something rather than to put the matter off until it is so late that you are bound to lose everything. . . .

Your Will

Be sure to have a simple will drawn. . . .

Any lawyer that you ask will draw a simple will for you for a fee at the highest of $10 and it may well be that he will refuse to accept any fee under the circumstances. If you are not acquainted with a lawyer remember that there is an advisory board connected with your draft board, most of whom are attorneys. Do not hesitate to ask them any question that is bothering you. The clerk of your board can give you the names and addresses of these men.

Guardianship of Your Children

If you have children it will be well to nominate some person in your will as guardian of your minor children. Such person will probably be your wife, but this is not necessary. You should remember that if you leave any property to minor children, the property will have to be held by a guardian under bond until such child reaches his 21st birthday. This fact may well hamper your wife in her efforts to bring up the children in case of your passing on. You should, therefore, think carefully before you make any promise leaving property to your minor children no matter how dearly you love them. It is far better if you have confidence in your wife to leave all to her, knowing that she will use it for the benefit of the whole family.

Maine Farmer Uses Terracing Plan With Success in Potato Production

Terracing, a soil-protecting farm practice as old as the cedars of Lebanon and the rice fields of China, has found a new use in New England during the past year. Potato grower Albert Daigle of Fort Kent, Maine, built a set of ordinary American-style terraces last spring and used them for draining a wet field instead of controlling erosion.

The operation was entirely to his profit for he grew an average of 190 barrels of potatoes an acre on a 15-acre field that had never grown anything but hay previously, it is pointed out by the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. He had used terraces before but never for drainage.

Mr. Daigle built the new terraces himself. It took him three days, using a small grader lent him by the St. John Valley soil conservation district. The guide lines were laid out by an engineer whose services were also lent by the district supervisor.

The terraces on Mr. Daigle's farm are broad, shallow troughs which wind across the field on a grade that nearly follows the contour of the land. The principal difference between his drainage terraces and the ordinary terraces used by many other Aroostook growers to check erosion of their topsoil is that his carry off water a little faster. This gives the water-logged soils on his field a chance to unload their surplus moisture into the terrace channel from where it can flow quickly to a safe outlet.

A number of Mr. Daigle's friends and neighbors also own good land in need of drainage before it can be planted to potatoes. They decided to follow his example last summer after they saw how his "wet land" potatoes thrived in rainy weather that ordinarily would have killed the whole crop. As a result there are 75 acres of land in the St. John Valley section where the new terraces have been installed to benefit the 1944 crop.

Excessive Wages Charged

Payment of too high wages was charged against the Meriani Construction Company of New Haven, Conn., by the New England War Labor Board recently. The WLB found the company had violated the Wage Stabilization Act, and recommended that more than $7,000 of its operating costs be disallowed as a deductible expense for income tax purposes or other Federal application.

Not Meant for Targets

Glass Bricks Installed in Roundhouse

The New Haven Railroad's engine house at Southampton Street, Boston, is being completely modernized with the installation of a new brick wall around the outside, and with glass-block windows used to provide improved lighting within the cavernous structure. These glass blocks are three and three quarters inches thick and seven and three quarters inches square. In each of the new windows, comprising 195 glass blocks, is a center tilting window to provide ventilation. Altogether about 20,000 glass blocks have been used.

Company Denies Its Stacks Spread Ashes Over Milton

Officials of the Walter Baker Company today denied that the grit and fly-ash appearing yesterday on the windowsills of Milton residents, came from the stacks of the Baker plant. They said that if there was any such accumulation locally it must have blown in from Boston or elsewhere on yesterday's unusually high winds.

Fly-ash, which is a product of coal-burning systems, could not have come from the Baker plant, the officials stated, since the heating and power system still is using fuel oil as a result of last week's reconversion order of the Petroleum Administration for War. Under that order the plant was allowed to return to fuel oil after having burned coal for more than a year and a half.

Telephonic communications were said to have been received from New York to the effect that the Baker plant, along with several other large industrial concerns, would be urgently requested to turn back to coal again. Hence the Baker Company feels that if any allegations have been made that its stacks threw out fly-ash as of yesterday, they are unjustified.

In February, 1942, the Baker Company, as a patriotic gesture, converted from fuel oil to coal, at a cost of $50,000. Last week it was allowed to return to fuel oil on the complaints of local residents that the local stacks were not equipped to use coal without blowing out a heavy volume of fly-ash or so-called silica. According to Baker authorities, the plant has been using oil since then and will continue to burn oil until official word is received from the regional PAW changing this policy.

Last year it cost the company $40,000 more to burn coal than oil. Today the increase in oil prices provides about an even ratio between coal and oil in costs. But the Baker heating and power system is built for oil, and fuel oil is admittedly a cleaner heating fuel than coal.

"Fly-ash," according to one Baker official, "is so light it easily carries upwards of 10 miles. It can't be seen until it accumulates on sills or elsewhere. Hence, if there was any fly-ash in Milton yesterday, it could have blown in from surrounding regions. At any rate, it did not come from the stacks of the Baker plant."

Racial Unity Education In Schools Urged

Intercultural education in the Boston schools as an integral part of regular classroom work will be urged on a wide front as a means of combating racial intolerance, former State Representative Morris Kritzman of Dorchester said today.

Mr. Kritzman, represnting the American Jewish Congress, New England Division, and a large number of speakers from widely divergent groups appeared before the Boston School Committee yesterday to advocate formation of a citizens committee to work out a comprehensive plan which will teach not only children but adults "the art of Democratic living."

"Our best defense is our schools and lessons should be devoted to freedom of speech, freedom of inquiry, and respect for the right to learn," Mr. Kritzman said. "It is just as important for total mobilization to meet intolerance and bigotry as it is to meet production in our factories."

Top Problem

Dr. Gordon Allport, Harvard psychologist, told the School Committee that "race and religious prejudice is the number one problem in our national morale." He urged a program of intercultural education in the schools to "immunize" children against the rumors and hatreds spread by forces opposed to American democracy.

"Recent studies," Dr. Allport said, "show that 85 per cent of the public is willing and quick to express resentment against some minority group." Education is necessary to combat this condition, he said.

Among others who appeared before the School Committee in favor of intercultural education were William Billingsly and Seaton Manning of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity; William Harrison, Editor of the Boston Chronicle; the Rev. F. Taylor Weil of the Dorchester-Mattapan-Hyde Park Good Neighbor Association; Stanley G. Estes of Northeastern University; Herbert B. Ehrmann, Boston lawyer; and the Rev. E. N. Douglass of the Boston City Mission Society.

Opposition Recorded

Opposition to the program of intercultural education was recorded by Frank M. Doyle, President of the Legion of Civic and Political Decency, and Mrs. Alice M. Durst of Mattapan.

The School Committee took the matter under advisement.

In a typically stormy session yesterday afternoon, marked by considerable heat, the Boston City Council rejected by an 8-to-7 vote a resolution calling on the School Committee to initiate an educational program in the schools to "teach the children the distressing results of racial discrimination." The resolution was introduced by Councilor Charles I. Taylor of Roxbury.

Cotton Mills Operating

All cotton mills hit by the strike at Fall River except the one shut last week are continuing to operate in some degree, it was reported recently by the industry.

How to Steer by the Stars Is Taught by New Technique

Principles of the old-fashioned parlor stereoscope with its ability to give pictures a life-like third dimension today are being employed in teaching students the art of celestial navigation—or steering by the stars.

Perfected by Prof. John T. Rule, Chairman of the Section of Graphics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the new technique enables navigation students to interpret depth in flat charts and diagrams. Speeding up of the learning process is accomplished by the use of Polaroid Corporation three-dimensional pictures known as vectographs, it was disclosed publicly for the first time.

The vectographs, which are prepared as slides for standard projectors, are so realistic that an instructor walking into the beam of the projected vectograph appears to be walking into the center of the earth.

The limitation of the old parlor stereoscope, Professor Rule pointed out, was that its optical system allowed only one person at a time to view a picture. A three-dimensional vectograph, however, he said, can be viewed even by a large group of people simultaneously.

A navigation instructor, for instance, may project a slide of the Zenith of Greenwich on a screen with the knowledge that even those in the back row can actually see its precise position in the universe.

The vectograph process is the invention of Edwin H. Land, President of the Polaroid Corporation, and Joseph Mahler. A three-dimensional vectograph is a specially treated plastic sheet. On it are two duplicate pictures. Polarizing three-dimensional viewers unscramble the superimposed pictures to produce the normal condition of effortless three-dimensional viewing.

Building Wage at $53.19

Average weekly pay in the building construction industry in Massachusetts ran $53.19 last month. it is indicated by the monthly survey of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

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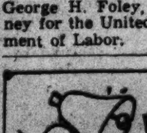

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RAF Blasts Frankfurt in Major Raid

Continued from Page 1

of Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg, and Kassell as one of Germany's most badly battered cities. It was carried out in near top strength by a force which possibly numbered 800 or more heavy bombers.

Huge fires were left burning in the city of more than 500,000 residents which already had been so badly devastated in 41 raids that a large proportion of the populace had been forced to leave.

A secondary attack was made on Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, the announcement said.

Continuing the air offensive, a steady stream of medium and light bombers winged across the southeast coast toward France in daylight, backing up heavy assaults begun Dec. 20 on what may be German rocket-gun emplacements.

Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, twin cities on the Rhine where I. G. Farbenindustrie has the largest chemical works in the world, have been subjected to at least six bombardments of 500 tons or more since the start of the war. They have been well up on the RAF Bomber Command's list.

The tonnage dropped on Frankfurt approached the heaviest raid of the war—more than 2,300 tons rained on Berlin the night of Nov. 22—and its effect on a city less than an eighth the size of the German Capital must have been terrific.

Frankfurt has been the target for British bombers on numerous occasions, but the Dec. 20 raid was the third major attack (more than 500 tons) by the RAF. The city, important inland port and rail center, also has been heavily attacked in daylight by American heavy bombers.

The Frankfurt attack was the RAF's fourth major operation of a month which has seen Berlin bombed twice in strength and Leipzig once. Losses to date for December total 136 aircraft.

The Allies lost more than 90 planes in their numerous forays of the past 24 hours. This includes 33 (counting 25 heavy American bombers) over Bremen, 42 in the RAF sweeps, including an unspecified number of heavies, 11 in the Italian-Balkan theater, and 6 fighters over northern France.

Holy Sites in Palestine Visited by Eisenhower

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Dec. 19. Delayed.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean area, visited Bethlehem on his way home from the Teheran conference, it was disclosed today, and prayed in the grotto of the Nativity. He visited all holy sites in the town.

Poles to Fly As Independent Unit

Meanwhile, a London dispatch said, the Polish Air Force, third largest based in Britain, was almost ready to break away from the RAF as an independent fighting organization and throw its full strength into the expected invasion of Europe from the west.

The rebirth of Poland's air arm as an autonomous group will occur soon after Jan. 1, the dispatch said, although details have not yet been disclosed by the British under whom the force has been operating for four years.

But it is known that the Polish Air Force is far stronger than when its fliers took to the air in 1939 to hurl themselves futilely against the then all-powerful German Air Force invading the Polish homeland. The Polish force now embraces 14 well-equipped and highly-trained squadrons.

Under the leadership of Air Vice-Marshal Mateusz Izycki and with the co-operation of the British Air Ministry, the force has been expanded steadily by a flow of volunteers from the United States and other countries to the point where only the RAF and United States Army Air Force is stronger in Britain.

It is larger than the combined air forces of the French, Belgians, Czechs, Dutch, and Norwegians which have a total of 13 squadrons in combat.

Marshal Izycki is considered the best fitted to lead the reborn force. In addition to the British rank of Air Vice Marshal he is an Inspector General of the Polish Air Force.

Latest available figures place the Polish air strength at more than 12,000 men, including fighter squadrons flying Spitfires, a night fighter squadron, three bomber squadrons using Wellingtons, one Army co-operation squadron equipped with American Mustang P-51s, and a Coastal Command squadron flying in Wellingtons.

All these are based in Britain and presumably would operate in close co-ordination with Polish ground forces when a full-scale invasion of Europe comes.

Russia:

Moscow Reports March on Vitebsk

The Russian Baltic Army, steadily expanding its breach in the heavily fortified German line, has plunged down the east side of the Nevel-Vitebsk railway to within 20 miles of Vitebsk, Reuters reported from Moscow.

This represented an advance of some 15 miles for Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's forces from their last reported position. His troops stand barely 50 miles from the old Polish and Latvian frontiers.

The nearest approach to Vitebsk was the railway station of Gorodok, 20 miles north on the railway from Nevel.

The German communiqué said Soviet pressure was increasing in the Vitebsk area and that "northwest of Nevel the Soviets launched unsuccessful attacks."

In the Dnieper bend area, the Germans said the Russians had broken through southeast of Kirovograd but had been dispersed or wiped out. Two days of Russian attempts to break through on the Nikopol bridgehead on the lower Dnieper and southwest of Dniepropetrovsk were said by Berlin to have failed.

General Bagramian's success in Northern Russia, threatening to disrupt the entire Nazi defense system south of Leningrad, had immediate repercussions on other sectors of the long Eastern Front. Dispatches indicated that huge reinforcements the Germans are throwing into the Nevel battle possibly were being drawn from the Zhitomir-Korosten front west of Kiev, if not further south.

Troops of the First Ukraine Army, who successfully balked Nazi Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's powerful tank drive in the Kiev bulge last week, were back in the Korosten sector, front dispatches said, and had repulsed a series of sharp enemy assaults. Previous reports said fighting in the bulge was centered in the area below Malin. The Dec. 20 action cost the Germans 600 men and 27 tanks in one sector alone, the Moscow war bulletin said.

Dispatches also revealed that the Russians were exerting strong pressure from the southeast on Kirovograd, Dnieper bend enemy base, in an apparent drive to isolate that industrial center.

Moscow did not mention any activity in the Kherson salient at the mouth of the Dnieper, but CBS recorded Berlin radiocast in which the announcer evidently was preparing his listeners for the possibility of "sudden changes of the situation on the Eastern Front." He added that "at Kherson there are German movements in progress which remind one of the developments at Cherkassy." Cherkassy fell to Gen. Ivan Konev's Army last week.

Italy:

Fifth Takes Peak In Snowstorm

American Fifth Army forces have lunged forward 2½ miles in a snow storm to capture 2,600-foot Mt. Spinuccio, while United States 15th Air Force heavy bombers escorted by long-range fighters attacked Sofia, Capital of Bulgaria, and an Athens airfield, it was announced at Allied Headquarters in Algiers, Algeria.

In a companion drive, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army pushed ahead in "stiff fighting" toward Tollo in the central sector of the Adriatic front, improving its positions near Ortona, the Allied communiqué added. German resistance was said to be increasing.

Allied planes shot down 28 enemy planes in the twin attacks on Sofia railroad yards and the Elevsis Airfield in Greece and in other operations which in area. Eleven Allied planes failed to return.

This brought Luftwaffe losses in two days' sky battles to 71 planes plus three more shot down by American antiaircraft fire during two German attacks on newly captured San Pietro.

Another announcement said that American motor torpedo boats, which gained fame in the Pacific, teamed up with British craft to fight a night action Dec. 18 off the island of Elba with two Nazi destroyers on which torpedo hits probably were scored.

Apparently trying hard to keep their Balkan satellites from being bombed out of the war, the Germans threw large numbers of fighters into the air.

Yugoslavia:

Allies and Broz In 'Full Agreement'

High United States and British staff officers have reached "full agreement" with officers of Marshal Josip Broz (Drug Tito) on plans for a military campaign in Yugoslavia, it was announced in Cairo.

Meanwhile, Marshal Broz's resilient forces were declared in London to be engaging nine German and three puppet divisions in the main fighting areas near the Croatian capital of Zagreb, in addition to containing three to four Nazi divisions in sporadic combats in the Istrian Peninsula bordering Italy. The Germans and their merceneries were said to have 6 division in Croatia, 2 on the Dalmatian coast, and 4 in the Mostar region, including the Prince Eugene SS Elite outfit.

Partisan strategists, in a secret meeting with high United States and British staff officers in Alexandria, "agreed fully" on plans for a military campaign in Yugoslavia. The Chetnik forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, War Minister of King Peter, were not represented. Almost simultaneously, President Ribar of Marshal Broz's provisional Government, radiocast that "the treacherous Yugoslav Government in exile must be deprived of all rights."

Knox Reports:

Japanese Fleeing On Bougainville

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, reported that the Japanese rail and motor targets in the Rome [illegible] fighter-bomber raids on [illegible] apparently are fleeing from the southern part of Bougainville in an obvious effort to concentrate their forces further north on that island.

"There is some evidence," he told a news conference, "that the enemy is evacuating the southern part of Bougainville and moving up to the north by land."

The Secretary added that it "seems the very obvious thing" for the enemy to attempt to combine all of his forces on Bougainville where the task of cleaning up opposition has been turned over by the Marines to Army forces under Maj. Gen. Oscar Griswold.

None of the enemy's once-strong airfields on Bougainville is usable now, Mr. Knox said. They are being kept out of action by constant United States bombing.

Mr. Knox also reported that Japanese air opposition in the Pacific is "negligible and very weak."

South Pacific:

Americans Take Arawe Air Strip

The American Sixth Army, expanding six miles from its Cape Merkus, New Britain, beachhead, has taken the Arawe air strip, adding another landing field to the perches from which Allied war birds are purging the air of Japanese.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said the Arawe field was secured Dec. 19, and by failing to mention any Japanese aerial activity in the southwestern New Britain sector, for the first time since the Americans stormed ashore there Dec. 15, it underscored Allied power in the skies.

Scores of heavy and medium Allied bombers again hammered Cape Gloucester, on the western end of New Britain, dropping 414 tons of bombs on enemy airdrome, supply, and bivouac areas. Damage was described as "widespread."

The tonnage, left in two raids Dec. 19, topped the bomb load dumped on any one enemy location in one day in this war theater, and brought to 1,600 tons the total delivered at Cape Gloucester since Dec. 1.

Cape Gloucester marks the fork of the enemy barge supply route eastward from New Guinea. By taking Arawe, the Allies have severed the route that branches along the south coast of New Britain. Should they likewise seize Cape Gloucester, the north-coast route leading to the big enemy base at Rabaul, New Britain, would be cut.

Australian fighters on Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, cashed in on Allied air command in that sector by driving out at bayonet point the Japanese south of Masawang River, 15 miles north of Finschhafen. The enemy in full retreat was pursued across the river, leaving on the south bank several pieces of artillery, supplies and equipment, the communiqué said. Allied planes meanwhile bombed and strafed Japanese lines of communication.

Admiral William F. Halsey announced that Army forces under Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of ground units in the South Pacific, have taken complete control of the Empress Augusta Bay sector of the west-central coast of Bougainville Island in the Solomons.

Thailand:

A combined American and RAF bombing force attacked objectives in Bangkok, Thailand, the night of Dec. 19 in the first long-range operation of the newly formed Eastern Asia Air Command, it was announced.

A communiqué said a strong formation of United States bombers attacked the docks while the RAF raided the enemy arsenal area.

Widespread attacks also were announced in Southern Burma, the RAF bombing by night and the USAAF by day.

China:

Chinese forces have smashed forward in the Central China Rice Bowl area, capturing the four main Japanese advanced bases of Lihsien, Tsingshih, Nanhsien, and Anxiang, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters announced.

Islanders Help Allied Advance Force

Associated Press

Unloading Supplies in Pacific

Natives of a Southwest Pacific island unload supplies put ashore in lighters for a United States operations base which is part of fortification system against further Japanese conquests in the area.

AMG Brings Order to Naples Out of Chaos Left by Nazis

Continued from Page 1

facilities, hospital and fire-fighting equipment.

The many streets choked with debris from demolitions or Allied aerial bombardment made a scene of desolation like a modern Pompeii, over which were preying hungry criminals released by the Germans from the city's 12 prisons.

Today that macabre spectacle has been transformed. There still are saddening areas of wrecked buildings, of course. But all the people have food, with a bread ration of 100 grams a day.

This soon will be increased. Heavy workers get 50 grams extra now. During the German occupation, the bread ration was only 75 grams.

Electricity has been restored on a priority basis, putting administrative buildings first and private homes last.

About half the inhabitants of Naples have gas available three hours a day.

Water Supply

Water points have been established where the people can obtain supplies of water distilled from the salt water of Naples Bay far exceeding the one liter daily available when the Allies arrived. That amount then was possible only because the Germans overlooked the destruction of this one limited source.

Repairs have made possible the restoration of running water in some buildings as well as part of the drainage system.

Garbage has been removed from the streets and dumped out at sea.

Four thousand telephones now are in operation as a result of a priority scheme made possible by the linking up of two subexchanges which the Nazis failed to destroy.

Fuel is being brought in, postal facilities now permit the people to send postcards through ordinary delivery channels, hospitals and fire-fighting services have been re-equipped to a great extent, streets have been cleared of debris, police departments are back in full operation again, and half of the criminals liberated by the Nazis have been recaptured.

The Germans did not waste much explosives or efforts on demolitions remote from their objective of causing the Allies maximum administrative and military trouble, but one spectacular monument to Nazi vindictiveness is the charred shell of Naples University, including the library of the Royal Society—oldest Royal Society in the world. This contained many treasures, including priceless papyri

Students had shown opposition to the Germans, so one of the Nazis' last acts was to detail a party of troops to pour cans of gasoline over the walls and set the place ablaze.

The Nazis destroyed many public buildings and hotels. The worst damage, however, was along the dockside, which runs through one long heap of ruins.

Police Services Restored

The two heads of the local administration in Naples—the Mayor and his deputy—fled before the Allies appeared and AMG's first consideration was to restore the police services of the Carabinieri (Italian military police), the metropolitan police, and "finance guards" whose duties are to protect bank buildings and transport.

Before the Allies entered the city, the banks had been closed for a long time. But within three weeks, they were opened for unrestricted use. No moratorium was declared. Not only was there no run on the banks when they opened, but on the very first day some people made deposits.

There also has been no trouble over the circulation of American and British occupation money. In my experience, people prefer it to Italian issues and the rate of exchange is considered fair.

Problem No. 1 has been and is that of feeding the people. This was promised in leaflets dropped on the city by Allied airplanes while the Germans were there. Many of these were carefully preserved and produced.

Their promise is being fulfilled.

Normally, food for Naples comes across Italy from the eastern granary areas. But the railroads have been so smashed up and the transport problem is so acute that it now is coming in from the United States.

The system of distribution is that grain is sold to the millers, flour is sold by them to the bakers, and bread is sold by the bakers to the people. Prices are controlled and persons who have not the money to buy from the bakers are given money through ordinary Italian social-security schemes.

The "black market" is a widespread and vicious affair in relation to all kinds of supplies. But many arrests have been made and heavy punishment meted out.

All this has been done by Italian Administrative machinery under the watchful eye and controlling influence of the AMG in all realms of civic affairs involved. Some are American and some British. But always they act not as Americans or British, but as "Allied" officers.

Removing from office the Fascists regarded as a menace is a matter for the Counterespionage Corps or military police, which derives most valuable information through AMG channels. So far, a negligible amount of subversive activity has been detected, and in no case has a civilian been executed in Naples on this account, though many have been jailed or are under house arrest or observation.

As nearly all factories were destroyed by the Germans or have been requisitioned by the Allies, local industries of Naples have been resumed to only a very limited extent. But some bricks and glass are being manufactured again.

A great amount of Italian labor is being employed at the docks, however, at wages fixed by the AMG.

Russian Heroism on Dnieper Told by Seized Nazi Flier

Continued from Page 1

autumn rains. The Germans hoped they would have time to utilize certain natural features of the country on the right side of the Dnieper for large-scale defense works which by the coming of winter would face the Russians with innumerable obstacles.

Among these future winter barriers were rural areas east of Znamenska. One of them, Novopraga, the junction of six highways and surrounded by scores of smaller villages in a densely wooden terrain, might have become a second Staraya Russa if the Germans had been given time.

At the cost of incredible exertions the Russians managed to maintain active operations throughout the muddy season and break through to these zones, speaking figuratively, before the German cement had time to dry.

Serious Blow to Germans

Another zone with great defensive possibilities was the area south of Cherkassy between the Dnieper and the Tyasmin. The Germans had been forced to abandon it and now the Russians are attacking more to the west, a forest belt between the Tyasmin River and the railway which runs southeast from Smela.

In the future combat zone between the Dnieper and the Bug natural defense positions are more plentiful near the eastern than the western river.

By losing them the Germans suffered a serious blow. If the Russians had taken a well-earned rest during the autumn the Germans would have had a strong line for the winter, despite the breaking of the Dnieper front.

The same anxiety of the Russians to lighten the labor and losses of the coming winter was also evident in the operations of General Rokossovsky in White Russia.

As a result of them the German fortification plan incorporating the Dnieper, Sozh, Beresina, Pripyat and other waterlines has been put in need of a revision at a time when the German Army needs every iota of stability it can get.

The Russians' summer offensive left the Germans with an extremely shaky front for the autumn. The Soviets' autumn offensive, though territorially limited, has left the Germans with an even shakier front for the winter.

British Soften Smuts' Speech; Want Restoration of France

Continued from Page 1

turally, artistically, and intellectually.

Furthermore, the growth of the resistance movement inside France of late provides proof that France won't remain a weak country for long.

Marshal Smuts' other bombshell was his proposal of closer union between Britain and the smaller democracies of Western Europe. This has shaken things up considerably under the surface here in London.

The report that Belgium might consider joining the British Empire is a sign of this. All that can be said so far is that three of the smaller democracies in Western Europe show keen interest in this idea of a closer union of some sort with Great Britain. These three are Norway, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

British official circles seem too startled at this development to know yet just what they do think. But a few thoughtful leaders here have been deeply impressed with Marshal Smuts' proposal.

It isn't beyond the bounds of possibility that out of it all will come some sort of arrangement providing for closer economic and strategic unity—though not political unity—between Britain, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium—and possibly later even France.

German Glider Bombs Seen

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—A German "secret weapon"—a glider bomb powered by rockets and controlled by radio—was described yesterday in the first eyewitness reports of an attack on a recent big Allied convoy with the swift-diving bombs.

The glider bombs, released by eight Nazi planes, all missed, said two British marine officers who added that the attacks "looked like the day of a Martian invasion was here."

Their account of the rocket gliders was released coincident with reports reaching Spain that the German General Staff had decided to put a boasted "secret weapon" into use immediately.

Robert Daley, a gunnery officer, said the bombs were carried by gliders about 25 feet long with 15-foot wingspread. One glider was slung under each of the eight twin-engined bombers striking at the convoy.

This apparently was the first multiple attack with the glider bombs. One such glider had been reported used in a previous attack.

The German bombers made a head-on attack, Gunnery Officer Daley said, releasing the gliders some distance from the ships. By radio control, they kept the gliders on a horizontal course until they neared the vessels, then sent them zooming down. The gliders trailed white smoke, and picked up tremendous speed in their dive.

Although none hit their targets, one glider was shot down a short distance from Daley's own vessel, and might otherwise have struck home.

"The glider bombs exploded when they hit the water, throwing up a spout and a big cloud of black smoke," Daley said.

The Germans could make them turn corners, he added, and the gliders had brilliant red lights, possibly for use at night. One of the bombers also was downed in this attack, made in daylight.

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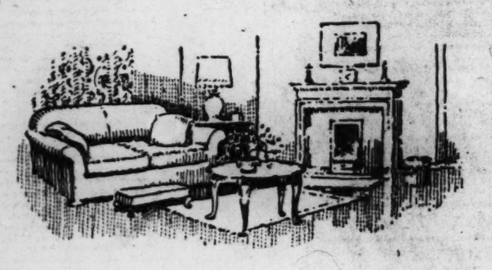
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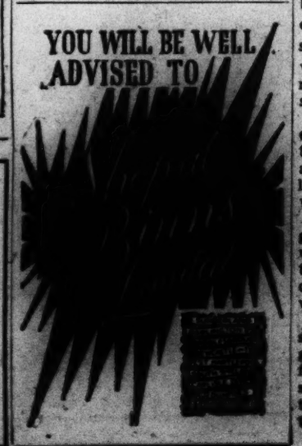

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Australian Tanks Led By Bulldozer Units

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 21 — Challenging normal tactics the ubiquitous bulldozer—conqueror of the jungle—is "running interference" for Australian tanks and infantry which are driving slowly up the coast of Huon Peninsula north of Finschhafen.

The advance along the coastal shelf which has now reached a point about 11 airline miles from the new Allied air base, has been beset by numerous small creeks and rivers with steep dirt banks.

In order to enable the tanks to spearhead the Australian infantry movement bulldozers are being used as the spearhead for the tanks.

Jogging slowly just ahead of the tanks, often with the exposed driver dodging enemy sniper fire, the "big cats" are breaking trail, running down river banks, and actually cutting an improved path ahead of the assault troops.

In many instances enemy troops have been holding defense positions in caves in the river banks. It has been practically impossible to rout the defenders by using ordinary methods. But the bulldozers, pushing the jungle turf in their sharp-bladed scraper, have been cutting right through the caves, either burying the inhabitants or at least precipitating hasty evacuation.

Freedom of Movement

This is one of the more colorful phase of the Australian drive northward from Finschhafen which is being pushed largely to consolidate and ensure freedom of movement around the Finschhafen area.

The operation is being carried out by relatively small forces supported by a small number of tanks and artillery, but bears some significance as a means of securing the left flank of the overall movement to New Britain.

While the inland force captured Sattelberg on Nov. 25 other Australian troops and a tank force continued the push toward the coast along the shelf which separates the foothills of the peninsula from the ocean and Huon Gulf.

The inland force began its movement northward from Sattelberg, capturing Wareo a week later, then advancing in a series of small patrol actions which attempted to contact the retiring enemy.

Enemy Got Away

The steep mountain ridges forced a slow advance and the enemy managed to withdraw without a major contact, leaving behind supplies, a field hospital, and the field headquarters.

The other body of Australians which is moving up the coast has carried the brunt of the assault. The Japanese have retired slowly, putting up sharp defensive battles at such points along the coast as Bonga, Gusika, Kaligia and Lakona.

The last-named village was once an important barge center from which coastal craft supplied the Finschhafen area. It was still an important supply base when the Australians broke through to attack it.

In the stiff fighting much of which was in hand to hand the Australians have proved superior to the enemy, forcing back many over the steep coastal cliffs.

The Australians went around and with tommy guns cleaned up enemy troops at the bottom of the cliffs.

Large Enemy Losses

Though the total body of Australian troops is relatively small, some 2,300 Japanese fatalities have been counted on Huon Peninsula since the landing at Finschhafen on Sept. 22.

The Japanese forces remaining on half of Huon Peninsula are still moderately large and possibly are being reinforced by barges down along the coast from the Mandang area.

These forces in northern Huon Peninsula are at present in a giant pincer which, while not actually closing, at least poses a serious threat to their existence. The left jaw of the pincer is a body of Australian troops at present operating in the upper end of Ramu Valley, about 23 miles from the coast.

The Ramu valley force, which is scattered in several strong positions along the Ramu River flats under the shadow of scenic mountain ranges on each side, towering as high as 13,000 feet, is at the moment sitting tight.

Japanese troops between the Australians and the sea are being reinforced to some extent, and both sides are engaged in feeling-out patrols to discover each other's strength and disposition.

At one point two enemy outposts are facing each other at close range in the mountains. Shaggy Ridge so-called is a sharp knife-edge ridge winding nearly to cloud level.

The knife edge is only about three feet wide, and the two opposing outposts are less than 200 yards apart—within easy rifle potshot range. This is known as a "one-man front."

In other sections of this "Alice in Wonderland" battle area, opposing sides face each other with medium artillery—the Australians' 25-pounders, the Japanese 75 mm.

While both these fronts—Ramu and Huon—are relatively small and not classed as major drives, they nevertheless are highly significant as left flank protection in the current drive against New Britain, and are also important strategic holdings for any future drive along the northern New Guinea coast to Madang and Wewak.

Blackout of a Rising Sun

Associated Press from Coast Guard

End of Big Japanese Flying Boat

United States Army troops stand on shore at Makin Island in the South Pacific to inspect a Japanese flying-boat which was riddled by American planes while it rode at anchor during invasion of the Japanese-held base. The ship was used as a machine-gun nest.

Algiers Lays Treason Charge Against Five French Notables

ALGIERS, Algeria., Dec. 21 (AP)—The French National Committee announced today that warrants had been issued for the arrest on treason charges of Pierre-Etienne Flandin, former French Premier and later Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Vichy Cabinet, and four other prominent French.

The others were: Marcel Peyrouton, former Governor General of Algeria; Pierre Boisson, former Governor General of French West Africa; Pierre Tixier de Vignancourt, former French Deputy and high Vichy functionary, and André Albert, former French Deputy.

A spokesman said that the warrants had been issued about a week ago but that all the five had not been taken in custody.

M. Flandin had been under surveillance pending investigation by a commission probing suspected collaboration with Vichy.

The charges against M. Peyrouton concern his action while Interior Minister when he allegedly suppressed underground pro-Ally and pro-de Gaulle organizations.

The charges against M. Boisson mainly concern his refusal in September, 1940, to turn Dakar over to a British-de Gaullist expeditionary force, which precipitated a short sharp battle between shore batteries and a naval squadron.

Subsequently, it was alleged, M. Boisson directed the suppression of pro-Ally and pro-de Gaulle groups in West Africa. The Communist weekly, Liberté, declared M. Boisson was responsible for condemning 115 persons to execution and imprisoning 414 others.

Warrants were issued by the Justice Commissariat on recommendations from the purge commission which investigated the dossiers against MMs. Peyrouton, Boisson, and Flandin earlier this month.

M. Boisson was imprisoned some days ago and M. Peyrouton was transferred from his guarded home in Southern Algeria to prison Dec. 20.

M. Peyrouton was Envoy to Buenos Aires before coming to North Africa prior to the formation of the National Committee to become Governor-General of Algeria under Gen. Henri Giraud.

M. Flandin, prewar Premier of France and formerly Foreign Minister of the Vichy Government, was in North Africa at the time of the Allied landings.

M. Pierre Tixier-Vignancourt formerly was secretary General for Information in the Vichy regime.

André Albert, Radical Deputy in the prewar French Parliament, recently arrived in North Africa from France.

Algiers Probes North African Papers

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By a recent decree the French Committee of National Liberation has ordered sequestration of all North African newspapers, published before Nov. 8, 1942, the date of the Allied landing.

This measure, the Committee states, was necessary in order "to examine the political, financial, and economic activities of the newspapers during the period following the Franco-German armistice" and it will only be temporary. The Committee will nominate managers for the affected newspapers.

At the same time, the Algiers government has decided on the merger of the two existing Free French news agencies, France-Afrique and L'Agence Française Indépendante (London), which will form the new La Presse Française Associée Agency. This new service is aimed at replacing the now German-controlled Havas Agency in liberated France. It will become a French Associated Press and is to be owned by the French newspapers.

The French Committee naturally wants to get rid of the fifth columnists and collaborationists which polluted the French press before and after the defeat. However, the method of taking over the newspapers is a dangerous one. There have been numerous honorable exceptions but, as a whole, the French press, especially many of the big Paris papers, have greatly contributed to undermine France's will to resist and—after the armistice—to "sell" Vichy and Franco-German collaboration to the subdued nation.

Venality of Press Shown

The main reason why part of the French newspapers actually became tools in the hands of the enemy was their venality. The opinion of many French jornalists has gone to any one who made the best bidding for it. Financial adventurers knew how to profit from the greed of corrupt newspapermen and the big financial collapses in France, such as the Hanau, the Oustric, and the Stavisky scandals, disclosed widespread corruption among the French press. The financial sections, even of leading papers, were leased to financial institutions.

More dangerous still than their "selling out" to doubtful financiers was that many journalists did not hesitate to accept "subventions" from foreign governments. It was an open secret in Paris that leading newspapers or individual journalists had received money from foreign propaganda funds.

The fascist government, of course, made ample use of this opportunity to influence French public opinion. Shortly before the outbreak of World War II, a news editor of the Paris Temps was arrested and convicted not only of having received, but also of having distributed to other journalists, bribes from Otto Abetz, Hitler's chief agent in France. Most papers, moreover, shared in regular subventions from the "secret fund," distributed by the French Government.

Nobody who knew the internal situation of the French press could be surprised that, after the fall of France, some leading Paris papers became openly the mouthpiece of the conqueror. Outstanding among them was the Matin, which continued to be published in Paris after the German occupation, and the widely read Paris-Soir of Jean Prouvost, who had been Paul Reynaud's Minister of Information.

Independents Muzzled

The Vichy regime had no difficulty in streamlining the editorial policy of the French press, which was anxious to follow Marshal Philippe Pétain's and later Pierre Laval's propaganda-line. The few papers which, as the Figaro, showed some independence, were systematically muzzled—as in the case of some Roman Catholic and Socialist papers—simply suppressed.

Today, the Vichy press is bound to follow extensive "permanent instructions" issued by the Ministry of Information which prescribe not only what the newspapers shall not publish but even what they have to write.

The events on the battle fronts and the international situation are consciously distorted in the Vichy press. The French public, however, has ceased to read these "German newspapers in French language" and their current distribution has dropped to a fraction of their prewar circulation. Allied broadcasts from Algiers and from London, as well as the numerous underground papers, keep the French people informed on the actual world situation and have succeeded in upsetting completely Nazi propaganda in France.

The Algiers decision to "purge" the editorial staffs of North African newspapers of former collaborationists may help clean French political atmosphere. However, this Government interference with the press will have a healthy influence only if it remains strictly limited in time and in purpose.

Should the French Committee fail to re-establish the freedom of the press after having carried out its objective, should the new regime attempt to make the press the willing servant of the official policy, great and probably unrestorable harm could be done to the cause of French postwar democracy.

Liberal Tide in Spain Rises; Falange Militia to Disband

MADRID, Dec. 21 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco has agreed that the powerful Falange Militia no longer is necessary and at the same time has decreed the conditional release of all Republicans imprisoned under the law of military rebellion.

The suggestion that the Militia was not needed was made by Jose Luis Arrese, Secretary General of the Falange, Spain's single political party, in a speech yesterday at the closing of a congress of party leaders.

General Franco, who was present, assented, declaring that the "Falange and the Army were united forever" in the civil war. This indicated that the strong body of armed men will either be dissolved or incorporated in the Regular Army.

The prisoners' decree, announced earlier, made their liberation conditional upon reports of their good conduct, but it was learned that the greater part of the 34,000 still said to be held exclusively on charges of military rebellion would be released.

General Franco also decreed that priests, monks, soldiers and others who were condemned for other than common crimes may be freed if they show "exemplary conduct and absence of malice," no matter the length of their sentence.

Señor Arrese also suggested that the press be permitted to make "reasonable criticisms which might be an important contribution for the solution of important problems."

Such phrases as these were regarded here as a way of telling the Spaniards that the regime henceforth considers the totalitarian period of government with its repressive measures closed.

The new policy, really, is only a continuation of a trend evident since Count Francisco Gomez Jordana became Foreign Minister in September, 1942, and since Spain's foreign policy was changed from non-belligerency to official neutrality.

Christmas in a Prison Camp

[After eight years as Associated Press correspondent in the Pacific war zone, the last 21 months of which was spent in a Japanese internment camp, Raymond P. Cronin is home for Christmas.]

By Raymond P. Cronin

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—My wife and I spent last Christmas in a Japanese prison camp. As Japanese war planes roared over our heads southward bound, Saint Nick came in on the beam and gave our hundreds of internee children one of the finest Christmas celebrations they ever enjoyed even in normal times.

The 3,500 internees will never forget Christmas of 1942. In spite of the fact we were in what the Japanese called a possible combat zone, a crew went to work late in September with saws and hammers and paint brushes. They produced hundreds of brightly colored scooters, auto trucks of both wood and metal, and even mechanical toys which would have been a credit to any professional plant.

Harold N. Wilson, an American electrical estimator, had charge of production.

I was on Santa's crew, repairing old toys sent in by our Filipino friends. I had the aid of Larry Moran, representative of a Pacific Coast pump company.

One toy we repaired was a hook and ladder about three feet long. We straightened out the dents and got the bell to ringing, but we were stymied for several one-foot ladders. A mining engineer named Weigel, who made thousands of bamboo knitting needles for the women of the camp, solved the problem. He turned out special bamboo rods in which we set strips of wood to form the rungs. When the toy was repainted in bright red Mr. Wilson decided it was too magnificent to give to a single boy, so he had Santa present it to a dormitory full of boys.

While the men hammered and sawed, scores of women were busy on rag dolls, animals, sheets, pillow cases and pillows for doll beds; complete doll wardrobes. Their production was so striking that Betty Lou Gewald of Wisconsin, one of the moving spirits, held a pre-Christmas show for grownups. We had difficulty keeping the children out of the show and seeing that the grown-ups didn't wear out the toys before Santa arrived.

Many Americans living outside the camp sent in brand new presents. One package from Cliff and Kate Billings of Buffalo, N. Y., contained gifts for a dozen children. Later they, too, were interned.

That Christmas Day will remain with us always. Our camp religious services were imposing and impressive.

And so we celebrated Christmas in a prison camp.

U. S.-Arabia Leaders Meet

CAIRO, Dec. 21 (AP)—An American military mission has completed successful introductory talks with one of the Arab world's most renowned warriors, King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, it was announced on Dec. 16, raising speculation of a possible expansion of military and supply transportation activities in the Middle East.

The mission, which was the first from the United States ever to visit the fabulous Arabian kingdom, which can be entered only by invitation, talked for three days with the tall, powerfully-built King on economic and military matters.

Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, American Middle East Commander, headed the mission, which left behind four military experts on economics, public health, radio transmission and military affairs.

The King presented General Royce Arabian costumes, a gold and silver sword and a wrist watch. General Royce's gift to the King was valuable radio equipment.

General Royce's visit underscored the little-emphasized Arabic political conferences in Cairo and Teheran. Ibn Saud notably took occasion during the Mecca pilgrimage to salute for the first time the growing idea of a pan-Arabic federation.

It was disclosed that one suggestion made by General Royce to Ibn Saud during an informal conversation was that Saudi Arabia send students to the United States to study engineering and medicine.

Phone Service to Curacao In Dutch West Indies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 — Telephone service from the United States was extended to Curacao in the Dutch West Indies yesterday over a short wave radiotelephone channel linking stations of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company with stations of the Netherlands Colonial Government near the city of Willemstad.

City Hall Workers Strike in Montreal

MONTREAL, Dec. 21 (AP)—Montreal's second strike of municipal employees within a week started today, with an estimated 2,000 city hall clerks and stenographers out to enforce demands for higher wages.

The white collar workers turned down an offer from the provincial government, through the Quebec Municipal Commission, for an arbitration board to investigate their wage demands. A week ago today employees of the police, fire and public works departments staged a 14-hour strike that won them union recognition for the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Those striking today were members of the National Syndicate of Municipal Workers and two smaller unions who joined forces with the Syndicate, recognized by the city as bargaining agent for the white collar workers.

The vote was 950-40 to strike at last night's mass meeting. It came after a day of conference between city, commission and Government officials on the demands of the workers for wage increases "comparing favorably" with those promised policemen and firemen before their strike.

PAULA STONE, Famous Broadway and Hollywood News Commentator, says, "A good Christmas surprise is an Adam Gift Certificate."

Give the men on your Christmas list Adam Hat Gift Certificates. Available up to Ten Dollars.

Stores and Agencies Everywhere

Old Battered Yule Card Still Carrying Greetings

TULSA, Okla.—In 1930 Maurice Luther, St. Louis, sent an expensive Christmas card to H. E. Pope, Tulsa.

The next year Mr. Pope scratched out Mr. Luther's name, signed his own and mailed it back. Mr. Luther returned it to Mr. Pope the third year.

By 1938 the card was a bit battered and so jammed with signatures that they began writing on the back.

They figure someone will have to buy a new one by 1953.

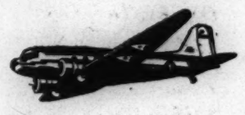
SKETCHING
As easy to learn as writing the Pencilgraphing Way. Complete outfit, including Illustrated text book, only $3.50. Special to those in our armed service $2.50. Your card will be included. These outfits postpaid to any Allied controlled country. Print name and address.
PENCILGRAPHING
824 Douglas St., Wenatchee, Wash., U. S. A.

IN NEW YORK
HOTEL MAYFLOWER
A few blocks from Second Church of Christ, Scientist. Single from $4; double from $7; Excellent Restaurant. Overlooking beautiful Central Park.

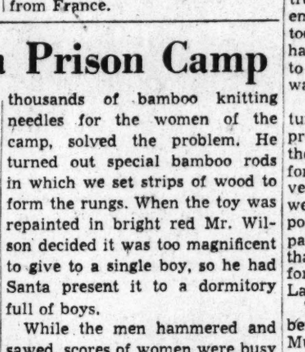
That New Look Begins at the Top...
WITH ELIZABETH ARDEN'S SHORT-CUT
That young, keen, alert look that marks the smart woman of today, begins with her hair ... cut short but not at all mannish ... casual but soignee ... adaptable to country tweeds as well as glamorous dancing frocks ... It's Elizabeth Arden's wonderful coiffure for the woman of today ... busy with a thousand new duties ... thrilled with a thousand new interests ... determined to remain lovely even when efficient. Have a new short-cut tomorrow — and be surprised to feel what it does for you ... as well as for your looks.
Elizabeth Arden

FLAKO PIE CRUST
Both help conserve food and save war time.
FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

SAVE TIME TIRES BY MAIL
Build up a sizable account in this strong Mutual Savings Bank for use after the war. Safety, plus regular interest. Send post card for FREE folder, "Banking by Mail"; gives all details of easy, convenient savings plan.
HOME SAVINGS BANK ALBANY 1, N.Y.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MEXICO CITY and Monterrey

American Airlines provides swift, daily service to these important Mexican cities.
For Reservations, call the nearest American Airlines Office
AMERICAN AIRLINES Inc.
ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS

Gifts from Penn's
YOU know that Christmas is the season to give Praise in word and deed ... to hasten the day of "Peace on earth to men of good will."
Your gifts this year may well be more significant than ever ... may give that important "lift" of morale to loved ones and friends, to business associates, to those who simply have "everything" ... for example these *plants in full flower at little prices* for so much transcending beauty:
POINSETTIA
Gorgeous red blossoms
CYCLAMEN
Salmon pink blossoms
BEGONIA
Delicate pink clusters
Gorgeous Specimens $4
Other Plants—Azaleas, Orange Trees—Scotch Heather, Rock Gardens
$3.50 to $10
Cut Flowers—Orchids—Roses Sweetpeas — Violets — Gardenia Bouquets and Corsages
$3 to $15
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston—LIB. 4317
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE



READY TO ADD Christmas Cheer
THIS YEAR AS ALWAYS

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

One Heart Inspired With Giving Kindles Christmas Joy for All

By Elizabeth Yates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They tell the story still in the New England village where it first happened, but so many times has it been told and by so many people who have gone out from that village that it has become part of the fabric of Christmastime in many a remote country place and for many to whom joy has been slow in coming.

* * *

Hard times had fallen on the little town for there was war in the world and the young men had gone and many a household had only its women and children to tote the water and lug the wood; there had been sickness and the people were kept by fear from going out of their own houses; and then, as if the little town had not had a hard enough time, such a snowfall came on the eve of Christmas Eve as blocked the roads and bowed the trees and bolted the doors of the houses from the outside.

One Happy Heart

But there was one farmer who lived on a hill above the town and he seemed cheerful enough on that day before Christmas. His two little daughters looked at him in wonder and his wife said, "There'll not be much Christmas kept this year."

"There never was but one place where it was ever kept," he replied.

His wife nodded slowly. "Yes, but what if men's hearts are heavy?"

"They can be lightened," he smiled. Then he took the Bible from its shelf and read from Isaiah about a people that walked in darkness who saw a great light, because a child was born whose name was Wonderful . . . The Prince of Peace.

One of the little girls ran to the window and pressed her face to the glass. "It looks Christmassy," she said.

And so it did for the whole world lay white about them.

The farmer went to the barn to do his chores. He was gone all morning and there were snowshoe tracks across the meadow, showing the path he had taken to the woods with axe in hand. A while later he could be seen dragging a fine spruce tree over the snow. Soon a great pounding came from the barn and his wife went out to see what he was doing.

"Land sakes!" she exclaimed; "what are you up to now?"

For there in the middle of the barn was a great flat contraption made of wood. In the center was a base where the big spruce had been nailed and stood towering just so high that it would go out the barn door.

Christmas for the Town

"Christmas is going to be kept in this town," the farmer said slowly. "The oxen can drag this thing through any snow and we'll go to every house and—."

"But with what?" his wife asked.

"Why—with the good things given us."

As they went back to the house he told her his plan. All through the afternoon while he finished the sledge and curried the oxen and decked the tree, the little girls and their mother prepared the presents.

There were baskets of fruit and eggs, boxes of cookies, two loaves of bread, a cake, some pies, preserves from the cupboard in the cellar, strings of dried onions and bags of butternuts, golden squashes, and tawny potatoes. There were clothes the little girls had outgrown and a long-saved box of baby's things. There were jars of maple syrup, bottles of cider, and rolls of butter. So much there was that one household found it had to share. Then they started carrying the gifts in every sort of container to the sledge in the barn, and soon it was heaped high.

The roads were still deep with snow as no one had dared pass through them but the world had come into color again as pines and spruce had shaken off their heavy weight of white and were standing dark green against the sunset's gold. The farmer came in to warm his hands by the fire and his wife sat down at the little organ by the great fireplace and they sang the old Christmas songs that made their hearts gay—for this moment, just before the twilight drew in on Christmas Eve, was the only Christmas they would have. All the boxes that had been so lovingly wrapped, the secrets so carefully kept, were piled on the sledge in the barn.

"Now let us go," the farmer said.

His wife buttoned the little girls' red coats and tied on their warm white caps, then leaving a candle in the window, the fire on the hearth, and the door unlatched, they went to the barn and stood on the sledge by the tree while the farmer stood up front. The great oxen moved slowly through the snow and the twilight of Christmas Eve was upon the world.

To every house in the village the sledge went. "Merry Christmas!" cried the woman and the little girls, while the man trudged the deep snow, his arms laden with good things—and sometimes the people who opened the doors looked amazed, and sometimes they danced for joy, and sometimes tears ran down their faces; for these were the folk whom fear had locked within doors and who had thought there would be no Christmas that year.

Pastor and All

The last house they stopped at was the Pastor's and the farmer did not come from it empty-handed. Instead he bore the Pastor himself in his arms, for he was a little man and the snow would have engulfed him. Then the sledge, empty now of its gifts, went up to the church on the hill shining so white in the starlight. The oxen were steaming, their great sides heaving, as they came to a stop before the church. The farmer carried the Pastor in, and then made three more trips and one for the tree. While he and the Pastor got the stove going with its huge warmth, the others lit lamps and found candles for the tree. Then the farmer's wife went to the organ and in cadent beauty the message of Christmas rolled over the countryside.

The village folk, seeing light streaming from the church and hearing the caroling, took courage and left their homes, family by family, walking in the tracks made by the oxen, up and into the church. Then they sang together and the Pastor read them the Christmas story from the Gospel of Luke, and he talked to them. But all that any of them could remember and something no one of them could ever forget was the message of Christmas that "perfect love casteth out fear."

Yes, they tell it still in the town where it once happened, and they tell it up and down New England, especially when joy is hard to come by.

Photo by Carey A. Walbridge

"His wife sat down at the little organ by the great fireplace and they sang old Christmas songs that made their hearts gay."

Neighbors' Work Exchange Booms in San Francisco

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new wartime service has been originated and developed in San Francisco to aid the woman-power situation. That service is the Neighbors' Work Exchange, a volunteer organization started from scratch with no funds, or backing, by a couple of local women, and now gathering momentum under the sponsorship of the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce. Built around the premise that neighborhood women will work for near-by war workers at a reasonable rate of pay, this plan has been thoroughly tested and proved practical and popular.

Jobs Finds Workers

Several months ago, two San Francisco women, Mrs. Dorothy Clark Friedlander, and Mrs. Hazel Roemer, borrowed a vacant store in a busy neighborhood shopping district, and hung signs in their windows. One read, "Housewives—Earn Money and Perform a Patriotic Service by Helping a Neighbor Hold a Job." The other bravely promised, "Employed Women—Engage a Neighbors' Aid to Solve Your Home Problems—Care of Children, Aged and Invalids—Cooking, Cleaning, Laundry Work and Marketing."

The first visitor that morning signed up to do cleaning several times a week. Later in the day another potential "Neighbors' Aide" agreed to apply to the Health Department for a permit for day care of an infant. Both of these applications were prophetic, as the greatest demand has been for these two services, house cleaning and the care of babies, with care of invalids and aged running a close third.

Early Problems

For the first few months only an intense belief in the soundness of her plan and the help and encouragement of her friend, Mrs. Roemer, gave Mrs. Friedlander the courage to struggle with the problems of lack of funds, volunteer help, and adequate publicity to draw in women willing to become Neighbors' Aides. Radio scripts, planned to popularize this idea of taking pay from a neighbor for household chores, piled up in her desk as she added up information about the needs of war workers, and the abilities and willingness of home women.

But after a few weeks the trickle of Neighbors' Aides became a steady stream. The word had begun to get around. "I heard it on a streetcar," said Mrs. D., who came in to ask for daily work looking after a child of an employed mother. Her only son is in the service, she needed that $50 a month and meals, and she looks and feels much happier as she strolls through the park each day with a chubby hand in hers.

"A woman in the bakery told me I might get some help here," pleaded an anxious worker in a welder's helmet. Her husband needed care. "I've got to have some help! Do you think I could get someone for $15 a week? That's all I can afford to pay." That night, through the Neighbors' Work Exchange, Mr. L., a retired railroad man, obtained this swing shift job suited to his capabilities. By looking after this man from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 1 a. m., when the wife returns, he is helping her hold an essential job. "He even made rice pudding," said Mrs. S. "He was so proud of it, and it was good, too."

"Our best sources of neighborhood help are the older women—grandmothers many of them," says Mrs. Friedlander. Most of them want short hour jobs that do not tax their strength too greatly. Many have sons in the service. They welcome a chance to earn and to do something useful in the war effort.

Work to Do at Home

Mothers of small children who are tempted to go to work by the offer of high wages and a realization of the manpower shortage, are often satisfied to stay at home when they find that they can earn money by taking in another child or two for day care and thus freeing some other better qualified woman for the work.

Dozens of problems are handled each day by the volunteer staff in this friendly neighborhood clearing house, for now there are plenty of assistants for this engrossing work. "Several volunteers came to us the first week," says Mrs. Roemer. "They helped us iron out the kinks in our filing system, and we all pooled our findings on current rates of pay. We have learned that Neighbors' Aides are understanding and fair in their charges. Most of them base their 'asking price' on what they believe the war workers can pay.

"Volunteers are finding this work to be stimulating and satisfying because they are able to accomplish speedy solutions for pressing wartime problems. We work with a minimum of red tape, yet at the same time are able to co-operate with other existing agencies." To insure this co-operation, Mrs. Aime Steinhart Braden, chairman of the Community Services Committee for the War Manpower Commission, established an advisory committee for the Neighbors' Work Exchange. With the help of this group the first formal training course was arranged for new volunteers as more Exchanges were opened in other neighborhoods.

Agencies Assist

Mrs. Clara Murray of the United States Employment Service, who has been loaned to the War Manpower Recruiting Program, was engaged on interviewing and placement. A district field nurse from the Health Department was asked to talk on granting of permits for foster homes and day care, and a representative of the Child Care Agency of the Community Chest to lead a discussion on Day Nurseries and other City resources.

With the energy, enthusiasm, and vision of youth, the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce has seen in this plan a way to alleviate many of the problems of absenteeism, turnover, and termination of employment. "We believe that the Neighbors' Work Exchange is a valuable service that will help immeasurably in the forthcoming mobilization of women-power programs," says Ted Lyman of the Industrial Committee of the J. C. of C. "We have accepted the challenge of raising funds from an employer group and believe that in the very near future more Exchanges can be established throughout San Francisco."

Plenty of Puddings for Christmas Day

By Hope Gaul

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Christmas simply wouldn't be Christmas without a pudding of some sort. Plum pudding—incidentally containing nary a plum—is the traditional Yule dessert but there are other puddings, less costly and simpler to concoct, that can be served this wartime Christmas and that your family and guests will be sure to like. However, since plum pudding may be the first choice of a great many, I'll give first a recipe for a simplified version of it and then the other recipes, long used by my mother, in making puddings, each with a festive air about it.

Plum Pudding

½ pound beef suet
½ pound sugar
4 eggs
¼ pound stale bread crumbs
¼ pound sifted flour
½ pound seedless raisins
½ pound currants
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon mace
½ nutmeg grated
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon salt
Grated rind ½ lemon or orange

Chop the suet fine and mix with the sugar. Add the beaten eggs. Dredge the fruit in a little of the flour and mix the spices with the remainder of the flour. Then add the flour and bread crumbs to the first mixture, adding next the milk and grated orange or lemon rind. Stir in the fruit and turn into a large greased mold. Steam for from 2 to 2½ hours. This pudding will be enough for 10 large servings and can be halved for a small family. Serve the pudding with a red candle, lighted as the pudding is brought to the table, thrust through its center, surrounded by sprigs of holly. With the pudding serve

Hard Sauce

¼ cup butter or substitute
1 cup powdered, brown or maple sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
Grated lemon rind

Cream the butter or margarine and work in the sugar and flavoring. Set in a cool place until ready to use.

Victory Plum Pudding

2 cups ground carrots
1 cup ground potatoes
1 cup ground suet
1 cup sugar
1 cup seedless raisins
1½ cups flour
1 teaspoon soda in 2 teaspoons hot water
1 teaspoon ground nutmeg
1 teaspoon salt

Being careful to conserve the vegetable juices while grinding the carrots and potatoes, mix all the ingredients and then steam in a greased pan for 3 hours. Serve with

Sea Foam Sauce

½ cup butter substitute
1 egg
1 cup confectioner's sugar
Vanilla flavoring
Hot water

Cream the butter or substitute and work in the sugar; add the beaten egg and about 2 tablespoons hot water. Heat and mix in double boiler over hot water until the sauce thickens. Add vanilla to taste and serve.

Yankee Plum Pudding

1 cup chopped suet
1 cup molasses
1 cup bread crumbs
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup seeded raisins
1 cup finely chopped apples
1 cup sweet milk
1 cup chopped nut meats
1 teaspoon each cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg
2 teaspoons baking powder. In
2 cups of flour

Proceed as in mixing the regular plum pudding and steam or boil for 3 hours. Serve with hard sauce.

Date Pudding

½ pound pitted dates
½ cup graham flour
½ cup nut meats
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 pint boiling water

Put the sugar and salt in the boiling water and very slowly add the graham flour. Cook for 25 minutes and then stir in the chopped dates. Remove from fire and add the nuts and vanilla flavoring to taste. Pour into a greased pan and cool. Serve in sherbet glasses with whipped evaporated milk or cream if obtainable.

Cranberry Cobbler

4 cups (1 pound) cranberries
1 cup water
2 cups sugar
Grated rind 1 orange
2 tablespoons butter substitute
½ cup chopped walnuts
Shortcake biscuit dough

Heat the sugar and water to boiling point; then add the cranberries, orange rind, walnuts and butter substitute, allowing to stand until biscuit dough is mixed. Roll the dough to ¼ inch thickness. Fill individual baking dishes with the cranberry mixture and cover each with the biscuit dough, cutting slits in top of dough to permit escape of steam. Bake in a very hot oven for 10 minutes, then reduce heat to 350° F. and bake 20 minutes longer, a half hour in all. Serve with a dab of hard sauce atop each pudding. Yield, 6.

For Shiny Stoves

Iron cook stoves can be kept clean and shining by using a square of sandpaper and a blackboard eraser (just like the felt one that Johnny uses at school). These may be kept in the warming closet, or on a handy shelf near the stove. By using them a few seconds each day, your stove will lose any dull or greasy look it may have acquired. The sandpaper will remove burnt foods or greases from the metal, and a few brushes with the eraser will quickly brighten the surface.

Lovie's Upside Down Cake

Editor's Note: Since publishing the recipe for Lovie's Pineapple Upside Down Cake, in the recent interview with Mildred Arnall, wife of Georgia's Governor, we have learned that there was an error in the amounts of ingredients given. As Ruth Miller, author of the article, explained, Lovie is not a "measuring cook." At Mrs. Miller's request, she figured out the measurements for her popular cake, but somewhere along the line she miscalculated—something which would never happen in the actual preparation of a dish under Lovie's deft hands.

The corrected recipe follows:

3 tablespoons to ¼ cup butter or margarine, melted
¼ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
4 slices canned pineapple, drained
(½ apple, sliced
2 tablespoons pecans, chopped, optional)
1¼ cups sifted cake flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup granulated sugar
1 egg, well beaten
½ cup milk (or water, Lovie says)
½ teaspoon vanilla
¼ cup shortening, melted

Melt butter in heavy skillet, add brown sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. Arrange pineapple, apple slices and nuts in pan with melted sugar and butter. Make cake batter as follows: Mix and sift flour, baking powder, salt and granulated sugar. Combine egg, milk and vanilla; gradually add flour-sugar mixture, stirring until mixed. Stir in shortening, and beat vigorously (about 1 minute) until creamy. Pour cake batter over fruit and sugar mixture in pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 50 minutes. Loosen cake from sides and bottom with spatula and turn out on cake plate. Serve with cream, if desired. Substitute one cup sifted all-purpose flour, if desired. Serves 8.

Toddlers Series

Tuesday, Dec. 28, the Today's Woman Page will publish the first of a series of six articles on the care and training of Toddlers—children in their second year. Mrs. Cathryn S. Keith, a Christian Science nurse specializing in baby cases, is author of the series. These articles will supplement those on the care of infants, written by Mrs. Keith for this page in the fall of 1942. The coming series will appear on consecutive Tuesdays.

BABY DIET HINTS

Made from whole, fresh milk controlled from farm to plant by strict Gerber specifications, covering purity and butterfat content. Besides whole, fresh milk, Gerber's Custard Pudding contains eggs, arrowroot starch and sugar. Babies love its delightful, fresh flavor. Now serve nourishing custard to baby as often as you want — it's ready to serve just as it comes from the can.

Gerber's Baby Foods
Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

GRAVY MASTER

Masaryk Sees Russia's Role In Normalization of Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Russia was hailed as a "great and essentially necessary factor in the present and future fortunes of Europe" by Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, here last night, in his first address since the signing of the Soviet-Czechoslovak mutual assistance pact.

Mr. Masaryk defended the pact as evidence of confidence and trust in Russia at a dinner in the Hotel Commodore tendered Edward C. Carter, President of Russian War Relief, Inc., by the Welfare Society's Board of Directors. About 1,000 guests were present, including United Nations officials and leaders in industry, finance, and politics.

"In negotiating the treaty we have just signed, I did not sell out to Russia," Mr. Masaryk said. "The Czechoslovaks are bery bad sellers out. We intend to live our own life in our own way, and we know that Russia will respect our way of living."

Czechoslovakia is resolved to carry on its program of progressive social legislation from where it was stopped in 1938, when the German blitz crossed its borders, he declared, expressing the hope that the other countries will follow suit. Precedent for the treaty was set by the 20-year alliance signed by Great Britain and Russia in May, 1942, he said.

Full Collaboration

"And so, my friends, you and we are going to continue our policy of collaboration, friendship, confidence in and good faith toward Soviet Russia," he continued. "I am never going to undertake anything, and neither are you, which could be in any way against the interests of this vitally necessary collaboration.

"There are still some people left who are afraid of this collaboration. So far Russia has more than proved herself at Stalingrad, at Sevastopol, and on the Don. She is fighting for us as a European power to destroy once and for all time the German Drang Nach Osten—and our modest contribution was accepted and we Czechoslovaks have been against that Drang for centuries—and we know that without Russia in Europe there is no stopping it."

Mr. Masaryk reviewed Czechoslovakian policy to the Soviet during the past 25 years, recalling that in 1934, when Russia joined the League of Nations, Dr. Eduard Beneš, the then Czech Premier, publicly stated that Russia's return to European politics signified "the liquidation of an abnormal and unhealthy political situation."

"He further affirmed his opinion that without a definite solution of the question of collaboration between the Soviet Union and Europe, neither normalization of the political situation nor a real balance in Europe could be attained," Mr. Masaryk added. "Beneš knew Russia, Beneš knew Europe, Beneš knows Europe," he added.

Confidence in Russia

The speaker expressed the opinion that Western or European civilization could only be maintained for any length of time "if all of us without making any compromises within the realm of the eternal spiritual values, shall appreciate, be grateful for and admire the great spiritual achievements of Soviet Russia, their heroism, their patriotism, and their willingness to co-operate."

"So, with you, I hail Soviet Russia as a great and essentially necessary factor in the present and future fortunes of Europe," he concluded.

Mr. Carter, who has just returned home from a trip to the Soviet Union, told the dinner guests he had found American aid great, but still not enough. He said it was only in the spring of 1943 that British and American planes began reaching Russia in important quantities, when the German offensive had been halted for the most part. Since then, he added, this material has helped Russia launch its powerful counteroffensive.

Voluntary nongovernmental private aid sent by Russian War Relief and the American Red Cross, while substantial, has also been inadequate, Mr. Carter declared, averring that "it is for this reason that Russian War Relief's Board of Directors set its 1944 goal at a minimum of $21,000,000," an increase of nearly a third over the current year's program.

25 P. C. of Men Mustered Out Refuse to Take Former Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Already 25 per cent of discharged World War II veterans are refusing to go back to their old jobs and United States manpower officials expect the proportion to increase with time.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt made this known yesterday as he announced that six United States Employment Service offices have been designated as demonstration centers for expanded veterans' counseling and placement programs. The centers designated are in New Haven, Conn.; Philadelphia; Minneapolis, Minn., Fort Worth, Texas; St. Louis, Mo., and Los Angeles.

"These centers," Mr. McNutt explained, "are to be laboratories to try out details of the planned expansion of the War Manpower Commission program, already in operation, for increasing assistance to discharged members of the armed forces in making a satisfactory adjustment to civilian life.

At the present time, about 75 per cent of the men discharged from the services want to go back to their old jobs, guaranteed them under the Selective Service law if they apply within 40 days after discharge.

Officials said this percentage probably will decrease as men remain away from their jobs longer and receive more of the technical training in which the modern army specializes.

Discharges are occurring at the present time at the rate of about 100,000 a month. Of these, 80 per cent are ready to take jobs immediately.

Objective of the new program, Mr. McNutt said, is to give the returning soldier a single office to which he can turn to obtain the answers and services which will fit him effectively and prosperously into the civilian economy once more. The nation owes him a debt and it needs him in peace as it did in war."

The six centers, to be in operation early in January, will have tested the new methods and personnel thoroughly enough by March to permit special veterans' programs to be started in all U. S. E. S. offices.

At the present time, the job of finding work for discharged veterans is easy, but Employment Service officials realize they must prepare now for the deluge after the war, Mr. McNutt said.

U-Boat Takes No Chances With Guns of Sinking Ship

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 21 (AP)—An enemy submarine which torpedoed a merchant vessel in the Gulf of Mexico in a resumption of undersea warfare there early this month carefully stayed below the surface until the ship's gun crew was in the water, the Navy disclosed yesterday.

Lieutenant (j. g.) Bray, of Martinez, Calif., who was in charge of the naval armed guard on the medium sized United States vessel, said the submarine waited until it was safe from being made a target. When the torpedoed ship was almost submerged, he said, the submarine surfaced and fanned the water with a searchlight.

Ten men from the guard crew, which stuck to its gun "praying for a shot at a sub they couldn't see," are missing and the Navy said there is little hope they have survived.

The sinking was the first in the Gulf since early in April, 1943, when a small Norwegian merchant vessel was sunk.

All those reported missing were members of the armed guard crew who stuck to their posts until the vessel burst into blaze at the explosion of the third torpedo against the engine room.

The first torpedo hit the vessel's dry cargo hold and the second failed to explode.

The attack occurred at night while most of the ship's crew of 78 were asleep. Lieutenant Bray was the last man to leave the ship. He said he made a final check of the vessel to see that all the men had left after the order to abandon was issued and then leaped overboard and swam to a raft.

The lifeboats assembled and sailed in a group for 53 hours before being sighted and rescued by a Norwegian freighter.

The survivors were landed at Galveston, Texas, and Key West and Pensacola, Fla.

Rental-Period Plan Backed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—A rental period of six months for prospective home buyers is urged by J. C. Taylor, Jr., President of American Houses, Inc. Mr. Taylor, speaking at a meeting of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations here Dec. 16, declared this would be particularly applicable to development of large suburban communities. After six months as a tenant, he said, the prospective buyer would decide whether he would purchase the property.

Supreme Court Candy Bar Ruling Boon to Children

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—There was good news for youngsters when the Supreme Court declined to interfere with a Circuit Court decision restraining Mars, Inc., Chicago candy manufacturer, from cutting down the size of its candy bars without reducing the price.

The Circuit Court ruled that a reduction in the weight of the candy bars was the same as a price increase in violation of the Office of Price Administration price regulations.

In another decision, the Court ruled that a dentist selling false teeth by mail has a right to deduct from income taxes the expenses of contesting a "fraud order" issued against him by the Post Office Department. The decision applied to S. B. Heininger, Chicago dentist, who was charged in 1937 with fraudulent practices and subsequently denied the use of the mails. The Court held that such legal expenses were "ordinary and necessary" in the conduct of his business.

Allied War Chiefs Expected To Bar Food for Europe Now

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Allied military chieftains are expected to give only a passing glance to the Gillette-Taft feed - Europe - now resolution unanimously approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday.

The Senate group took action in response to widespread public demand for immediate feeding of Belgium, Norway, Poland the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and France through the military blockade. Former President Herbert Hoover has been one of the chief backers of the feed-Europe-now movement.

The Senate resolution would have no binding effect on United States foreign policy, but would merely serve as an expression of widespread public demand in this country for immediate negotiations looking to the feeding of European civilians, especially children.

Even while the senators were voicing public opinion on the subject, the military appeared to be veering further away from any idea of immediate feeding.

Example of Greece

The one example that the feed—now advocates have been holding up to the American public—has been the Greek feeding experiment conducted by the International Red Cross in conjunction with the Swiss and Swedish Governments.

Greek feeding was begun at a time when Germany had little interest in Greece from a military standpoint. The Greek people, who could contribute little to the Nazi arsenal, had been left to starve. The Greek position was different from that of the occupied countries of western Europe.

In recent months, the Nazis, recognizing that an Allied invasion is in the offing, have taken more interest in the Greek people. Still fed through the neutral governments, some Greeks are being forced by the Nazis to work on defense fortifications. In the degree that Allied food strengthens such workers, it is helping the enemy. Considerable supervision has been necessary all along to see that food was received by the

Military Thesis

Mr. Hoover argued before the Senate Committee that Allied confidence of winning the European war should make the United States and Great Britain more willing to let food through the blockade this winter, but military chiefs still prefer to let men in Allied uniform carry food with them when they enter an occupied area to liberate it.

Permission would have to be obtained from the Germans before feeding could be undertaken in any occupied area.

The resolution passed by the Senate Committee urges the United States Government, through the Secretary of State, to "endeavor as quickly as possible to work out, in co-operation with the British Government and the Governments of Sweden, Switzerland, and the accredited goverments concerned, the setting up of systematic and definite relief for all stricken and hungry countries where the need is now the most acute; this relief to be based on agreements by the belligerents for the protection of the native and imported food supplies, with rigid safeguarding of such relief so that no military advantage whatever may accrue to the civil populations or armed forces of the invading nations."

Roosevelt Asks Rail Groups To Work Out Pay Formula

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt asserted at his press conference today that assurances there would not be a transportation stoppage would be the best Christmas present the American people could get. He expressed a hope that railway executives and employee representatives could get together and work out a formula which would provide some wage increases.

Mr. Roosevelt told a press-radio conference that discussions were under way toward setting up some sort of system under which rail employees would get time and one half for overtime or the equivalent. Mr. Roosevelt said that he had learned only a few months ago that, unlike most industrial workers, railway employees do not receive time and one-half for overtime until after 48 hours. He said that while perhaps 150,000 to 200,000 operating workers of the carriers were paid on a mileage basis, perhaps some plan could be developed to give them what would amount to time and a half.

Mr. Roosevelt indicated he might see the committees representing the carriers and the brotherhoods this afternoon and said he hoped there could be an announcement by tonight in an agreement or lack of agreement.

A warning that a railroad strike "could do more harm to the war effort" than anything the enemy might do was sounded last night by Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman.

The 350,000 operating railway workers have called a strike for Dec. 30, while the 1,100,000 non-operating clerks, machinists, and similar workers have taken a strike vote without announcing results.

Mr. Eastman said the workers, after exhausting all appeal remedies, had the legal right to strike but "in my opinion they could not strike and remain good citizens."

"A strike," he said at a press conference, "might even cost some lives."

Mr. Eastman's warning came as the House Interstate Commerce Committee moved to take all jurisdiction over railway wage controversies from the Economic Stabilization Director, Fred M. Vinson, key figure in both disputes.

Postponing action until Jan. 10 on a Senate-approved resolution to force an eight-cents-an-hour pay increase for the non-operating employees over Mr. Vinson's protests, the committee authorized a subcommittee to draft an amendment to the Railway Labor Act exemplifying railway controversies from the Stabilization Act.

It was learned that chiefs of the operating brotherhoods had visited the White House yesterday for another conference with President Roosevelt and the War Mobilization Director, James Byrnes, concerning issues involved in the threatened strike.

Lack of Coal Cars Closes 17 Mines

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Dec. 21 (AP)—Seventeen mines in three northern West Virginia counties were forced to cease operations Dec. 18 because of a lack of coal cars, with a resultant production loss of 25,000 tons.

Officials of the northern West Virginia Coal Association said the mines were located in Harrison, Upshur, and Barbour Counties, and all were served by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The Association said it had not been informed whether the cars would become available today.

Normally, the northern field has a daily output of 150,000 tons.

In Baltimore, President Roy Barton White of the B. & O., in commenting on the shutdown, told reporters that as of Dec. 15 approximately eight per cent of the system's employees were absent from work because of illness.

"This of course sets up a shortage of experienced members of train crews and interferes with the normal movement of freight," he explained.

Red Cross War Fund Puts Goal at New High

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The American Red Cross will open its third war-fund campaign next March with a record goal of $200,000,000.

Announcing the 1944 financial objective, Chairman Norman H. Davis announced that nearly $140,000,000 will be required for services to the armed forces and the remainder for local work of the 3,756 chapters.

"While our 1944 objective is the largest campaign goal in Red Cross history," Mr. Davis said, "it represents the minimum amount required to meet constantly increasing demands from the Army and Navy for Red Cross services."

Brazil Moves on Enemy

Associated Press

Another Voice Is Added to America's Roar

Brazilian troops will soon be in action with the Allies in Europe and Africa after careful training with the most modern weapons on its home ground, according to Gen. Mascarenhas de Morais of the Brazilian General Staff. The picture at the top, showing Brazilian light tanks waiting to advance during recent maneuvers, is indicative of the preparation which has put the Brazilian Army in fine fettle, all of which is emphasized by the bull-dog muzzle of the 152 mm. coast artillery gun shown in the bottom picture moving into position, also during recent maneuvers.

President Demands Vote For Men in Armed Forces

Continued from Page 1

Commission, to be made up equally of Republicans and Democrats, of all but administrative functions the issue of state rights is satisfactorily met.

However, advocates of Congressional action which will really guarantee that the nation's citizen army does not lose its citizenship rights under any circumstances, are doubtful that the Worley compromise is adequate in its present draft. It is a constructive proposal because under it the Federal Government would make sure that the ballots for federal office are made available to the soldiers but it leaves it entirely to the States whether the votes shall be counted.

Hearings Scheduled

The 13-man House Election Committee will begin open hearings on th bill after the holiday recess and it is likely that from this step amendments may be forthcoming which will give the law more strength.

The President's strong advocacy of federal machinery to carry out the soldier vote is calculated to strengthen Administration forces supporting the original Green-Lucas measure which a coalition of Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans succeeded in defeating.

It is evident the issue is not settled by the Senate's cavalier resolution which rejects all Federal responsibility for enabling the soldiers, whom the Federal Government put in the Army, to exercise their rights of franchise in the Army.

The movement is a guarantee the soldier vote is gathering some strength and it is likely the outcome will depend on what Congressmen hear from constituents back home during the current recess.

Compromise Suggestion

On the railroad issue, Mr. Roosevelt explained that he had suggested a compromise solution that would retain the four-cents-an-hour increase—which was all that Economic Stabilized Fred M. Vinson would grant for straight time. To this, Mr. Roosevelt would add another four cents an hour by the payment of time and a half for overtime.

He said the bulk of railroad employees never have earned time and a half for overtime until they reached 48 hours. He considered this an unfair situation because all other segments of labor have been receiving time and a half after 40 hours.

Not only would a stoppage affect manufacturing and shipment of needed materials to ports, he said, but it would work against every man outside the United States who must be supplied from this country.

Explaining the overtime plan, he said it was possible to handle it in two ways: either by legislation or agreement between employees and carriers.

Saying he saw no particular reason for discrimination against railroad workers in the matter of overtime pay, he added that he found out only last spring that the bulk of the railway workers of the country did not receive extra compensation for overtime.

Under questioning, the President said he and the railroad conferees had been talking about bringing railroad wages above the amounts granted by Mr. Vinson—for both operating and nonoperating employees—because of a feeling that those awards were unjust as compared to increases granted in other industries. He said they did not go as far in meeting cost-of-living increases as awards to workers in other fields.

Rickenbacker in Yule Message Predicts Victory Over Reich in '44

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, in his annual Christmas greetings to friends, predicted victory over the Germans in 1944.

"America has produced a generation of fighting men unequaled in our history—men whose deeds, in my opinion, make possible a total victory over the cruel and heartless enemy in Europe during the year of 1944," he wrote.

Captain Rickenbacker, who as a personal representative of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, has visited every front on which American forces are to be found, urged persons who are at their firesides this Yuletide to keep in mind those who are "fighting, bleeding, and dying for the comforts and securities we are enjoying."

"Let us play our part to the utmost to preserve for them the type of America they are fighting for and the way of life we are enjoying, when they return after the victory comes," he said.

Captain Rickenbacker recalled that his Christmas letters were unsigned a year ago when he was on a mission that almost proved fatal. Of that he wrote:

"I am reminded that my Yuletide greetings of 1942 went out to you unsigned with the exception of the words 'in Shangri-La—no signature possible.'

"Truly the South Sea isle with its palm trees camouflaging a small outpost of the American Marines proved a genuine Shangri-La after 21 days of heartaches and headaches on a little raft somewhere in the South Pacific.

The No. 1 American ace of World War I was referring to the three weeks he and several others spent drifting in the ocean after their airplane had been forced down when it exhausted its fuel.

As usual Captain Rickenbacker's greetings were signed simply "Eddie."

Jimmy Stewart Flies Bomber on Bremen Raid

A U. S. Bomber Base in Britain, Dec. 21 (AP)—Capt. James Stewart, former movie actor, flew a lead Liberator bomber yesterday in the raid on Bremen. It was his second mission over enemy country.

"There was lots of stuff up there," he said. "The boys really had a good look at all types of enemy fighters."

Dewey Orders New Inquiry, This Time Into Legislature

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's battle with the Albany County Democratic organization took a new, spectacular turn today when the Governor ordered a special Grand Jury investigation of the Republican-controlled State Legislature.

The inquiry is the fourth ordered this fall by Mr. Dewey, in countermoves to an investigation of legislative spending launched by District Attorney John T. Delaney. The latter's efforts to inquire into legislative expenditures have been slocked temporarily pending court determination of the validity of subpoenas issued.

Mr. Dewey appointed Hiram C. Todd of New York City as Special Prosecutor in charge of the new inquiry, which he ordered after a conference with Republican legislative leaders.

The Governor directed an extraordinary term of State Supreme Court be convened here Jan. 18, with the empanelling of a Special Grand Jury to inquire into:

"Any and all crimes and willful misconduct in public office heretofore or hereafter committed or alleged to have been committed in the County of Albany by any member, officer, employee or agent of the Legislature of the State . . . or by any person or corporation aiding, abetting . . . influencing . . . or pretending to influence such member, officer, employee or former member. . . ."

The legislative leaders recommended the investigation to the Governor, asserting in letters that the Albany County Grand Jury had "paved the way for a multitude of stories, innuendoes and furtive charges that members of the Legislature, their employees and associates were the subject of investigation."

Yesterday the State began a Special Grand Jury investigation into alleged crime in Albany County. George P. Monaghan, Dewey aid when the Governor was, New York County District Attorney, is conducting the inquiry.

The State also is investigating Albany's assessment and financial affairs.

Delay for Dewey

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21 (AP)—With only three jurors seated out of the original panel of 36, Justice Parton Swift today adjourned until Jan. 5 the extraordinary term of State Supreme Court ordered by Governor Dewey for a broad investigation of alleged crime in Democratic Albany county.

The panel was exhausted when two veniremen who remained unquestioned after the opening of court yesterday were excused this morning. A second panel will be drawn when court reconvenes.

WPB Orders Heavy Reduction In Newsprint Use for 1944

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The War Production Board today ordered deep cuts in the 1944 use of paper by newspapers, magazines, book publishers and commercial printers.

The restrictions are designed to save 1,250,000 tons of paper in 1944. Consumption of paper has been running far ahead of pulp production, the WPB said. The new order will reduce consumption to match the estimated production rate and preserve present inventory reserves, which the WPB said are dangerously low.

In all the graphic arts industries, the reductions ordered follow recommendations made by the industry advisory committees.

The newspaper publishing industry's total allotment of paper in the first quarter of 1944 will be reduced 23.6 per cent, to effect a saving of 205,709 tone from the 869,296 tons used by the industry in the first quarter of 1941, the base period for estimating allocations.

As recommended by the Newspaper Advisory Committee on Nov. 17, details of which were published Nov. 18-19, reductions in use were ordered on a sliding scale which places the heaviest cuts on larger papers.

Newspaper quotas will be calculated upon a base representing the tonnage used in printing net paid circulation in the corresponding quarter of 1941, plus a 3 per cent allowance for production spoilage.

In an important amendment to prior quota orders, the base will be adjusted for each newspaper to compensate for circulation increases in 1942 over 1941. This amendment, the WPB reported, will remove the basis for a majority of appeals for additional newsprint, which have become a serious administrative problem.

On the sliding scale of reductions, the first 25 tons used by all publishers will be exempt. A 4 per cent cut must be taken on use between 26-125 tons, 8 per cent on use between 126-250 tons, 12 per cent between 251.500, 20 per cent between 501-1,000 tons, 24 per cent over 1,000 tons.

Magazine publishers used 941,000 tons of paper in 1942, the magazine base period. The reduction order will cut 1944 magazine used to approximately 711,500 tons.

Book publishers will be restricted to consumption of 108,280 tons of paper in 1944, a reduction of 33,756 tons from use in the 1943 base period.

Morgenthau Hits Congress For 'Scandal' in Tax Measure

Continued from Page 1

contract renegotiation, voiced their protests against the Committee action.

Dealing with the measure as it now stands in Congress, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"The Treasury would be better off with no tax bill—but on that basis we would be awfully badly off."

The proposed tax bill would raise approximately $2,284,000,000 (against $10,500,000,000 originally asked by the Treasury), but Mr. Morgenthau argues that the Treasury would lose more money than it would gain in new revenue by the changes in the renegotiation contracts.

Referring to the Committee's changes in the renegotiation clauses, Mr. Morgenthau declared:

"They open the way to truly extortionate profits. I predict that if they are enacted into law they will come back to plague not only the Congress but the war goods manufacturers who get temporary gain from them.

Seed of Scandal

"They hold the seed of a national scandal.

"I refer to provisions such as those eliminating from renegotiation the makers of so-called standard articles and the retroactive exemption of subcontractors whose goods do not enter into the final product. Other provisions of the bill would leave final settlements under renegotiation open for years to come."

Mr. Morgenthau said "the smartest thing business can do" is to leave the renegotiation law alone, "unless business executives want to spend the rest of their lives on the Hill before investigating committees."

President Roosevelt declined today to say whether he shared Secretary Morgenthau's estimate of the tax bill drafted in Congress.

He told a news conference questioner he could not say because he did not know what Mr. Morgenthau's estimate was.

"It's a very low estimate," he was informed.

Says you, Mr. Roosevelt retorted.

Veterans' Office Pays $30,000,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Veterans Administration reported Dec. 19 that it has paid out more than $30,000,000 on account of disabilities and fatalities in the present war.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, said that of this sum, $8,223,000 was paid on disability pensions and $8,443,000 on pensions for fatalities up to Nov. 30. In addition, $13,392,000 has been paid to beneficiaries of national service life insurance policies up to Oct. 31.

Of 102,444 disability pension claims adjudicated up to Nov. 30, he added, 33,742 were allowed.

Panama Objects to U. S. Searching Automobiles

PANAMA, Dec. 21 (AP) — The Panama Government protested to the U. S. Charge d'Affaires Dec. 18 against what it described as the practice of American troops operating within the Republic and detaining and searching cars traveling the country's highways.

In his note of protest, Foreign Minister Octavio Fabrega said the latest case concerned President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, whose car was ordered to halt by U. S. soldiers on Nov. 22. The driver of the car, the note said, flashed a red light, blew a siren, and rolled on.

Declaring the practice was a violation of Panamanian jurisdiction, the note said the Republic's Government was "contemplating the necessity of adopting drastic measures which will make such abuses cease for good."

Italy Worried France Years Ago

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—As far back as 14 years ago, France feared Italy as a "Government . . . constitutionally irresponsible," it is disclosed in the latest of the State Department's published documents on American foreign relations of the years preceding the present war.

In a note discussing the naval situation between France and Italy, the French Ambassador told Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of State, that "an aliance between Italy and Germany is not inconceivable and in that case France, obliged to face two fronts, would be put in a dangerous situation."

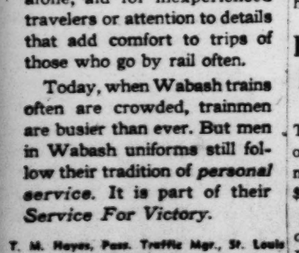
"The Government (of Italy) is constitutionally irresponsible," the note also pointed out, "and depends entirely upon the will of a single man."

Townsend-like Plan To Go on Ballots

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 21 (AP)—Initiative measures "containing the Townsend principle" will be presented to the voters of Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, and Arizona at the next general election, John H. Weir of Temple City, Calif., a regional director of the Townsend organization, said.

The proposals will provide for a 3 per cent gross income tax to finance payments of $60 a month to persons 60 years and older, as well as benefits for the blind, disabled workers, and war veterans.

Travel



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The Home Forum

"Tidings of great joy"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THERE were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them: and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord" (Luke 2:8-11).

How we love to read the story of the first Christmas! How dear to us is this story of the birth of Jesus—the watchful shepherds, the three Wisemen, the humble surroundings, the gentle mother, and the tiny babe who, when he grew to manhood, was to reveal and demonstrate the Christ, Truth, in all its fullness!

Through the study of Christian Science one learns that in proportion as he thinks and lives in accordance with the Christ, he is lifted above hate, greed, jealousy—all the evil thinking that leads to war. Christ Jesus proved that this is possible. What a debt of gratitude we owe to one who lived so unselfishly in evidence of the fact that the only power, the only presence, the animating Principle, is divine Love! He proved that the real man is always governed by God, divine Love. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says of the great Master in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 38): "Jesus mapped out the path for others. He unveiled the Christ, the spiritual idea of divine Love."

To divine Love there has never been any hatred or war, and the universal reflection and demonstration of divine Love is necessary if war is to be ruled out of human experience. On page 225 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "Love is the liberator." We must see evil not as personal, but as the mistaken belief that life and substance are material; and we must understand that this belief cannot be true because Life, substance, and intelligence are spiritual. Man is governed by God, divine Love. There is in reality no man but God's man, ever at one with the Christ, the true manifestation of Love.

* * *

Discerning evil as mesmeric illusion, and knowing that in reality God alone governs, we can say with the one who proved that Christ is the true idea of Love, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do" (Luke 23:34). Herein lies the power which is the liberator, divine Love. The understanding and demonstration of divine Love brings freedom to the oppressed and even freedom from evil's domination to the oppressor. There must be this acknowledgment of the rule of divine Principle, Love, if we are to find true peace; for though outwardly there may seem to be peace, yet as long as unforgiveness and hate rule in men's hearts there can be no real peace.

From the world's way of thinking, no one could have had more reason to refuse to forgive than the Master. But he did not let the world's way of thinking rule him, and neither can we. He knew that the real man is the image and likeness of divine Love, so he could forgive even those who sought his life.

* * *

Christian Science reveals the fact that the real universe is the universe of Spirit. In this spiritual universe everyone has his right place and is filling it with joy. No greed, envy, hate, jealousy, or selfishness are there, no striving for place and power, and no dissatisfaction. In God's universe is no cause for war. All are conscious of freedom and completeness. All move in perfect harmony, and all rejoice in a glorious sense of loveliness and perfection.

This was the universe Christ Jesus saw. This understanding of reality enabled him to refute the testimony of material sense. This seeing of the perfect universe and perfect man governed by divine law, enabled him to heal the sick, give sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, voice to the dumb, and feet to the lame. It enabled him to feed the multitude and raise the dead. And in his greatest demonstration—which showed the power of the Christ not only to overcome death but to lift him above material existence—it brought him forth from the tomb, and enabled him to rise above all material sense in that wonderful event which has been called the ascension.

Speaking of the continuing demonstration of Christ, Truth, and its final triumph over the beliefs of race, nationality, and mortal selfhood, thus bringing permanent peace, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 565), "The impersonation of the spiritual idea had a brief history in the earthly life of our Master; but 'of his kingdom there shall be no end,' for Christ, God's idea, will eventually rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally—with divine Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"What is this healing prayer?"

The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request.

"La bonne nouvelle d'une grande joie"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"IL Y AVAIT, en ce même lieu, des bergers qui vivaient dans les champs et gardaient leurs troupeaux pendant les veilles de la nuit. Un ange du Seigneur leur apparut, et une gloire du Seigneur resplendit autour d'eux; et ils furent saisis d'une grande crainte. L'ange leur dit: Ne vous effrayez point, car je vous apporte la bonne nouvelle d'une grande joie qui sera pour tout le peuple: Aujourd'hui, en la cité de David, vous est né un Sauveur; c'est le Christ, le Seigneur" (Luc 2:3-11).

Que nous aimons à lire le récit du premier Noël! Elle nous est chère cette histoire qui dépeint la naissance de Jésus — les bergers alertes, les mages venus d'Orient, l'humble crèche, la mère pleine de douceur, le petit enfant qui plus tard devait révéler et démontrer dans toute sa plénitude le Christ, la Vérité.

L'étude de la Science Chrétienne nous apprend que dans la mesure où nos pensées et nos actes sont conformes au Christ, nous nous élevons plus haut que la haine, la convoitise, la jalousie — toutes les mauvaises attitudes mentales conduisant à la guerre. Jésus le Christ prouva que la chose est possible. Quelle reconnaissance nous devons au Maître pour sa vie d'abnégation, qui rendit témoignage au fait que l'Amour divin est le seul pouvoir, l'unique présence, le Principe animateur! Il prouva que l'homme réel est toujours gouverné par Dieu, par l'Amour divin. Concernant le grand Maître, voici comment s'exprime, à la page 38 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne: "Jésus traça le chemin pour les autres. Il dévoila le Christ, l'idée spirituelle de l'Amour divin."

Pour l'Amour divin, il n'y a jamais eu de haine ou de conflit; mais la réflexion et la démonstration de cet Amour doivent devenir universelles pour que les guerres soient exclues de l'existence humaine. A la page 225 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "C'est l'Amour qui est le libérateur." Il nous faut voir que loin d'être personnel, le mal est une croyance erronée d'après quoi la vie et la substance seraient matérielles; il nous faut comprendre que cette croyance ne peut être vraie, que la Vie, la substance et l'intelligence sont spirituelles. Ce qui gouverne l'homme, c'est Dieu, l'Amour divin. En réalité, il n'y a pas d'autre homme que l'homme de Dieu, lequel est toujours un avec le Christ, avec la vraie manifestation de l'Amour.

* * *

Voyant que le mal est une illusion mesmérique, sachant qu'au fond Dieu seul gouverne, nous pouvons dire avec celui qui démontra que le Christ est vraiment l'idée de l'Amour: "Père, pardonne-leur; car ils ne savent ce qu'ils font" (Luc 23:34). La puissance libératrice, c'est l'Amour divin. Comprendre et démontrer cet Amour affranchit les opprimés et peut même guérir les oppresseurs, qui s'étaient soumis au despotisme du mal. Pour trouver la paix véritable, il faut reconnaître le règne du divin Principe, de l'Amour; car malgré les apparences, il ne peut y avoir de paix réelle tant que prévalent dans le cœur des hommes la rancune et la haine.

A vues humaines, le Maître, plus que tout autre, aurait eu le droit de ne point pardonner. Mais il ne se laissa nullement dominer par le monde et sa manière de penser, et nous devons suivre cet exemple. Il savait que l'homme réel est l'image, la ressemblance de l'Amour divin; aussi pouvait-il pardonner même à ses persécuteurs.

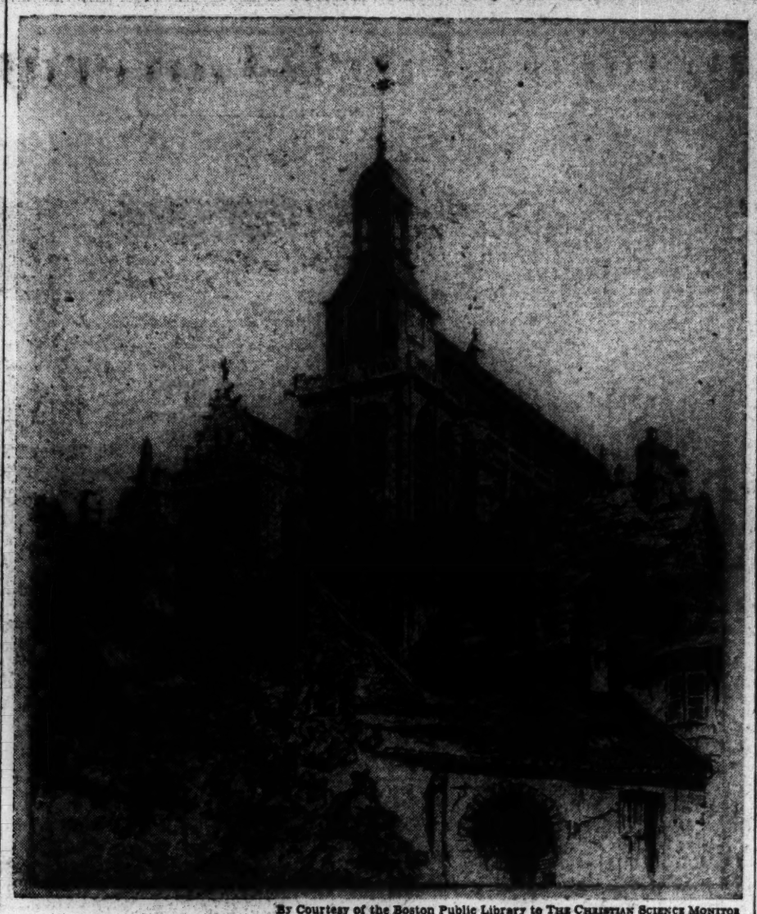
La Science Chrétienne révèle que l'univers de l'Entendement constitue la réalité. Dans cet univers spirituel, chacun a sa place légitime, sa tâche dont il s'acquitte avec joie. La convoitise, l'envie, la haine, la jalousie, l'égoïsme n'y jouent aucun rôle; nul n'intrigue pour arriver au pouvoir, nul n'ambitionne les honneurs, personne n'est mécontent. Dans l'univers de Dieu, les causes de guerre sont inconnues. Tous se sentent libres, ne manquant de rien. Tous agissent en parfait accord; ils ont la joie qu'apporte la conscience de la beauté, de la perfection.

* * *

Tel est l'univers que voyait Jésus le Christ. Sa compréhension de la réalité lui permettait de réfuter le témoignage des sens matériels. Contemplant l'univers et l'homme parfaits que gouverne la loi divine, il pouvait guérir les malades, rendre la vue aux aveugles, l'ouïe aux sourds, la parole aux muets, l'activité aux infirmes. Il était à même de nourrir les foules, de ressusciter les morts. Enfin sa plus grande démonstration prouva que le Christ peut non seulement vaincre la mort, mais nous élever au-dessus de l'existence matérielle; en effet, le Maître sortit de la tombe, et dans cet événement remarquable qu'on nomme l'ascension, il monta jusqu'à des sphères où le sens matériel ne pouvait l'atteindre.

Touchant la démonstration continue du Christ, de la Vérité, et son triomphe final sur les croyances de races, de nationalités, de moi mortel, — victoire qui doit amener la paix permanente, — Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 565): "La personnification de l'idée spirituelle fut, de courte durée dans la vie terrestre de notre Maître; mais 'son règne n'aura point de fin,' car le Christ, l'idée de Dieu, régira finalement toutes les nations et tous les peuples — impérativement, absolument, définitivement — avec la Science divine."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)



By Courtesy of the Boston Public Library to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. GERVAIS, GISORS: *An Etching by John Taylor Arms*

JOHN TAYLOR ARMS is one of the most accomplished etchers of today and the president of the American Society of Etchers. He has worked for the mutual recognition of American and European print makers, and is a prolific writer on the subject of graphic art, having published, among other things, a most useful manual: "Handbook of Print Making and Print Makers."

Mr. Arms was born in Washington, D. C. His early studies were devoted to the field of architecture, and his repertoire of etchings shows a continued absorption in the art of building. In dozens of plates he has etched, Mr. Arms has portrayed the great edifices of the Middle Ages, particularly the churches that sprang up in so many European centers as an expression of collective devotion. There are many enthusiasts for that great epoch of building, but few have the capacity of John Taylor Arms to portray the intricate patterns in stone.

The artist's enthusiasm combines knowledge and sentiment; he can report what he sees, if he chooses, with meticulous clarity, but he can also compose passages that are tenderly poetic. While most of his etchings bear titles that are names of churches, occasionally he resorts to an impressionistic designation, such as "Louviers Lace," or "Stone Tapestry," or "Sunlight on Stone," or "Aspiration," or "Gothic Glory." However, the workmanship, whatever the impression, is always untiringly painstaking. He brings the knowledge of an architect to the general form and to the subordinated details. The feeling of structure is always there. Lovingly, heedfully, Mr. Arms develops the eventful surface, giving full play to the balustrades and arcades, the turrets and pinnacles and spires, the crockets and traceries, the niches and statuary.

This is a view of "Eglise St. Gervais, Gisors." The town of Gisors lies on the railroad to Dieppe northwest of Paris. In this detail, Mr. Arms gives prominence to the tower and arcades, and the large rose window. The tiled rooftops in the foreground are nicely articulated in the patient manner that characterizes this artist.

DOROTHY ADLOW

It Was Made to Fly

CURIOUSLY ENOUGH, the airplane seemed to make less of an impression on the Arab mind than the automobile or the train. To this day, like most people of my generation, I cannot see a plane fly overhead anywhere without stopping to look at it, due, I imagine, to the realization of the stupendous obstacles that I myself have seen overcome since the time when the Wrights were tumbling around in the sand dunes of Kitty Hawk. One day in the desert I was gazing at a plane streaking overhead. A passing Arab, without looking up, said to me: "Why are you looking up at that *tayyara*, my uncle?" I said: "Well, isn't it wonderful how a heavy machine can fly like a bird?" "Not at all," said he, "it was made to fly." Aside from this lack of surprise at our apparent omnipotence, the main reason is perhaps that the airplane touches the Arab less directly in his daily life, while wheeled transport concerns every detail thereof. — From "Meet the Arab," by JOHN VAN ESS. (New York: John Day.)

Roland Hayes' Own Curbstone Quartet

NEITHER MY mother nor the compulsions of my religion required me to withdraw from a quartet which I had joined. Our songs, to be sure, were sometimes subject to revision in the interest of piety, but so long as I went home by half-past nine at night and refrained from street dancing and other low forms of minstrelsy, Ma allowed me to remain in that profitable organization.

Robert Igoe, who sang second tenor in our curbstone quartet, was a handsome boy, in an Indian sort of way, and had a fine leading voice. He became a baker and married one of my cousins, Aunt Harriet's daughter. I sometimes see him when I go up from the farm to Chattanooga, where he still goes about making music. My brother Robert sang the bass, a boy by the name of Ben Ingram the baritone, and I sang tenor voice. We called ourselves the Silver-Toned Quartet and soon graduated from the curbstone to the railway station, where we sang at the arrival and departure of late-afternoon and evening trains. In the summertime we strolled up and down the avenues where rich people sat on their verandas to enjoy the night air, and caught in our caps the nickles, dimes and quarters they shelled out to us over the hedges.

Our harmonies were personal discoveries, although a good deal of our musical improvisation perhaps was illegitimate. Sometimes we imitated the minstrel singers with whose harmonizations my ear had become familiar before I "came out from amongst them": going from the tonic chord into the minor mode, thence into a deep minor and back into the major. Barbershop harmony, if you will, but good practice for the ear. When we got into bad musical habits we stood a good chance of having them corrected in the choir of the Monumental Baptist Church.

The boys of our neighborhood had an evening rendezvous on the sidewalk in front of the Fort Wood grocery store, and I used to listen there, entranced, to one of the older boys, Lemus Hardison, who sang soft and low in a high, sweet voice. I knew nothing then of the middle voice, or mezza voce, although I had unconsciously acquired the first principles of its use from my father; but I said to myself that I wanted to be able to sing like that, to sing with beauty. It had always been as natural for me to sing as for water to bubble up out of a spring, but now it came to me that the voice possessed certain delightful qualities that only practice and experimentation could release. I began to apply myself to the cultivation of those qualities so that, like Lemus, I could sing beautifully.—From "Angel Mo' and her Son, Roland Hayes," by MACKINLEY HELM. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Frost Figures

Each day at dawn I let myself be lost
In silver wonderlands where crystal rain
Plumes magic trees upon my window pane—
Behold the feathered fantasy of frost!

COSETTE MIDDLETON

Towers Toward Heaven

THE BELLS WERE RINGING in Sorrento, I remember, showering the small town with their bright, strong peals—bells that hung high above the roofs in stone towers and steeples. Up the lanes soft-furred little donkeys were climbing, shaking their throat-bells, leaving a gay trickle of tune between the gray walls. They left a pleasant scent of crushed bay leaves, too, as they climbed and chewed! In the gardens oranges glowed. The smell of lemon flowers followed us along the lower streets, where children were clapping their home-carved castanets. A happy village, I thought.

* * *

Somewhere on the road to Ravello, as we wound along the bloom-covered cliffs, we came upon a group of women singing. They were young women, girls really, full of strength and laughter and song. They were gathering rocks, balancing them on their shoulders with the grace of Greeks—of those timeless Greeks who walk the friezes of the Parthenon! A natural resemblance, surely, since people from Greece early settled on the foot of Italy. The rock-gatherers waved and showed white teeth when we passed. Their scarfs and skirts were more brilliant than the cliff-bloom. For what were they heaping these great stones? To build a bride's home, perhaps, or a new bell's hanging-place. So I wanted to believe. Yes, I wanted to believe that all this youth and song were being spent for something solid and tall—taller than mere road-mending!

Anyhow, the Italians have loved building both roads and towers. Europe and Africa, and the then far British Isles, are still marked by lusty trowels of Julius Caesar's time. In Rome itself, at the ancient Empire's heart, stands the huge and dauntless circle of Castello Sant' Angelo, brooding beside the Tiber. A citadel full of power and history! It is strangely stirring to stare from its upper slits out over the whole city or to walk its wide inner ramp, up whose curves have come the ringing hooves of emperors' horses, the sedate feet of popes' mules. Illustrious figures have dwelt within the dusk of this old castle. Clearest among them is Benvenuto Cellini, the valorous goldsmith, who talks with gusto of his stay there.

* * *

Of course, towers began to be built ages before there was any Italy on the map. Since the beginning, man has striven to lift himself from earth, to rise high and ever higher. Rockefeller Center, in New York, is today's testimony to an age-long urge. But, in the beginning, no tower was dedicated to business. Those first buildings were for war or worship, and the most beautiful were round. We shall not talk of towers for war, but only of the towers of cheer—those fingers toward heaven which men have raised for their own solace! During many centuries, bells have scattered valiant tunes and lights have tossed hope from the tops of towers.

Like many other good things, bells have come to us out of the East, from Mother China perhaps. At any rate, the great bell of Peking has been immortalized by legend and by Lafcadio Hearn's poignant tale. The Chinese have ever been a beauty-loving people, with an eye on sunrise and an ear turned toward tunes. Once it was their custom to commence the spring ploughing with music! In festive regalia, the Emperor and his musicians would march out from the capital to speed the plough on its way. With joy, all eyes watched the stirring of the soil and the scattering of seed. The land's joy and the heart's joy were one. This the Chinese felt, and the fists on their hoes grew stronger when blithe sound flew over their fields from the bells of pagodas.

* * *

The pagoda is a special, rather fantastic type of tower invented by the Orient. In India, they are for devotion only. In China, they commemorate heroic happenings and virtuous persons. The Indian pagoda is often copper-sheathed or gilded; it gleams startlingly in the sun. It is rich with carven elephants, with tigers and other ornaments dear to the Hindu. The pagodas of China are brighter and their eaves are hung with wind bells.

Best of all the pagodas that have dotted that vast land, I like to think about the Porcelain Tower of Nanking. Delicate and shining, it stood on a high place when that city was a capital and Yungloh its ruler. Begun at noon in 1413 A. D., it took nineteen years to finish, for it was all of glazed tile of the finest colors. Its nine stories glistened and tapered up to meet the glisten of heaven. In the manner of pagodas, it had many shallow, curved roofs. Clusters of bells hung at the corners of each—one hundred and forty-four bells in all. By sunshine, by moonshine, their small tongues sang over the town. On dark nights, the Emperor's porcelain tower shone like a glow-fly when its one hundred and forty lanterns were lighted. It was a beautiful dream and the people of Nanking stared at it with delight. One woman would whisper to another:

"Surely, our Lord Yungloh is a good son. See what he has built to celebrate the kindness of his mother."

Their straw soles made soft sound as the women walked around it in wonder, tilting their heads in order to see the golden ball at its top.

For more than four hundred years, women shuffled about this Tower of Kindness, talking of the pearls, and tea leaves, and lengths of yellow satin in a box high up under the topmost roof—things laid there by Yungloh in honor of his mother. Thinking on her goodness, their hearts grew warm. When Nanking was attacked in 1853 and the pagoda fell, the city was sad and strength went out of it. Every city, every soul needs its Tower of Kindness—its pagoda built of dream more enduring than porcelain!

MARIE VALLENCE

Of Those Who Have Been Abroad

I SHOULD NOT feel confident in venturing on a journey in a foreign country without a companion. I should want at intervals to hear the sound of my own language. There is an involuntary antipathy in the mind of an Englishman to foreign manners and notions that requires the assistance of social sympathy to carry it off. As the distance from home increases, this relief, which was at first a luxury, becomes a passion and an appetite. A person would almost feel himself stifled to find himself in the deserts of Arabia without friends and countrymen: there must be allowed to be something in the view of Athens or old Rome that claims the utterance of speech; and I own that the Pyramids are too mighty for any simple contemplation. In such situations, so opposite to all one's ordinary train of ideas, one seems a species by one's-self, a limb torn off from society, unless one can meet with instant fellowship and support.—Yet I did not feel this want or craving very pressing once, when I first set my foot on the laughing shores of France. Calais was peopled with novelty and delight. The confused, busy murmur of the place was like oil and wine poured into my ears; nor did the mariners' hymn, which was sung from the top of an old crazy vessel in the harbour, as the sun went down, send an alien sound into my soul. I only breathed the air of general humanity. . . . Dr. Johnson remarked how little foreign travel added to the facilities of conversation in those who had been abroad. In fact, the time we have spent there is both delightful and in one sense instructive; but it appears to be cut out of our substantial, downright existence, and never to join kindly onto it. We are not the same, but another, and perhaps more enviable individual, all the time we are out of our own country. We are lost to ourselves, as well as our friends. So the poet somewhat quaintly sings:

"Out of my country and myself I go."

—From "On Going a Journey," by WILLIAM HAZLITT.

Before the First Snow

It's not snowing yet?
But it looked like snow.
From the whisper they made
The oaks thought so.

And the chipmunk sat
So still on the wall,
I know he was taking
His last look at fall.

Some snowbirds flew past
In a quick delight,
And an eagle veered
Almost out of sight,

And the crows were silent
Flapping by
With heavy wings
On a heavy sky.

The mail plane was late.
It flew so near
We could see every detail
Close and clear.

But mostly I judged
From the weary air,
Waiting and waiting
For what wasn't there.

Waiting and waiting,
Tense and dumb,
For something coming
But not yet come.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

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founded by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1943

Britain Pledges Early Return of Self-Government in Newfoundland

Canol Project Defended In Truman Group

Support of two Democrats of Senate committee for oil development probably too late.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Two Democratic members of the Senate's Truman Committee defended the Army's $130,000,000 Canol oil development in Canada today, but their support probably came too late to save the project from a spanking at the hands of their colleagues.

Senators Tom Connally (D) of Texas, and Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico put in plugs for Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Army champion of the oil development, who explained the undertaking for the committee yesterday in detail.

General Somervell said the project, begun as a defense arm for Alaska, had become a vital offensive weapon and declared if he had it to do over again he would make it three times as large.

Senator Connally and General Somervell brought out during a discussion, that the latter does not claim the project is a good postwar, peacetime economic venture anymore than would be the making of bombs.

"You were looking at it as a vital war instrumentality?" questioned Senator Connally. General Somervell replied, "That's right," and made no attempt to defend the expense of the project in his testimony.

He said it was conceived in the dark days of 1942 when German and Japanese offensives were threatening to cut off Allied oil to the fighting fronts. Oil couldn't be taken to Alaska by tanker, he said, because "there were no tankers" and submarine attacks had choked off all petroleum shipping for a time.

"Our backs were to the wall," the General explained. "Any amount of oil would have been justified. We had been driven out of most of our outposts."

In his day-long defense of Canol, General Somervell said the Army began the undertaking uncertain of its oil potentialities, but "we struck a bonanza." He estimated the normal wells field in Canada will produce 100,000,000 barrels of oil and said its development had been marked essential by the combined chiefs of staff. He added that its completion is essential to Allied grand strategy of a global offensive.

But Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri said of the General's story:

"It hasn't changed my mind that this is a bad, bad project, undertaken without an estimate of its cost and the time required to complete it."

Wage Rise Approved For Atlanta Truckers

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 21 (AP)—Retroactive wage increases and other concessions for about 500 Atlanta truck drivers and helpers were approved Dec. 18 by Economic Stabilization Director Fred Vinson one day after the truckers returned to work from a 16-day strike.

The drivers and helpers, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen (American Federation of Labor) walked out Dec. 2 in protest of a delay by Mr. Vinson in acting on a Nov. 16 National War Labor Board order giving them the wage hike and other work advantages.

A NWLB demand on Dec. 14 for the strikers to return to work was ignored for three days, but a truce agreement ended the strike Dec. 17, the truckers appealing to Mr. Vinson for "immediate action."

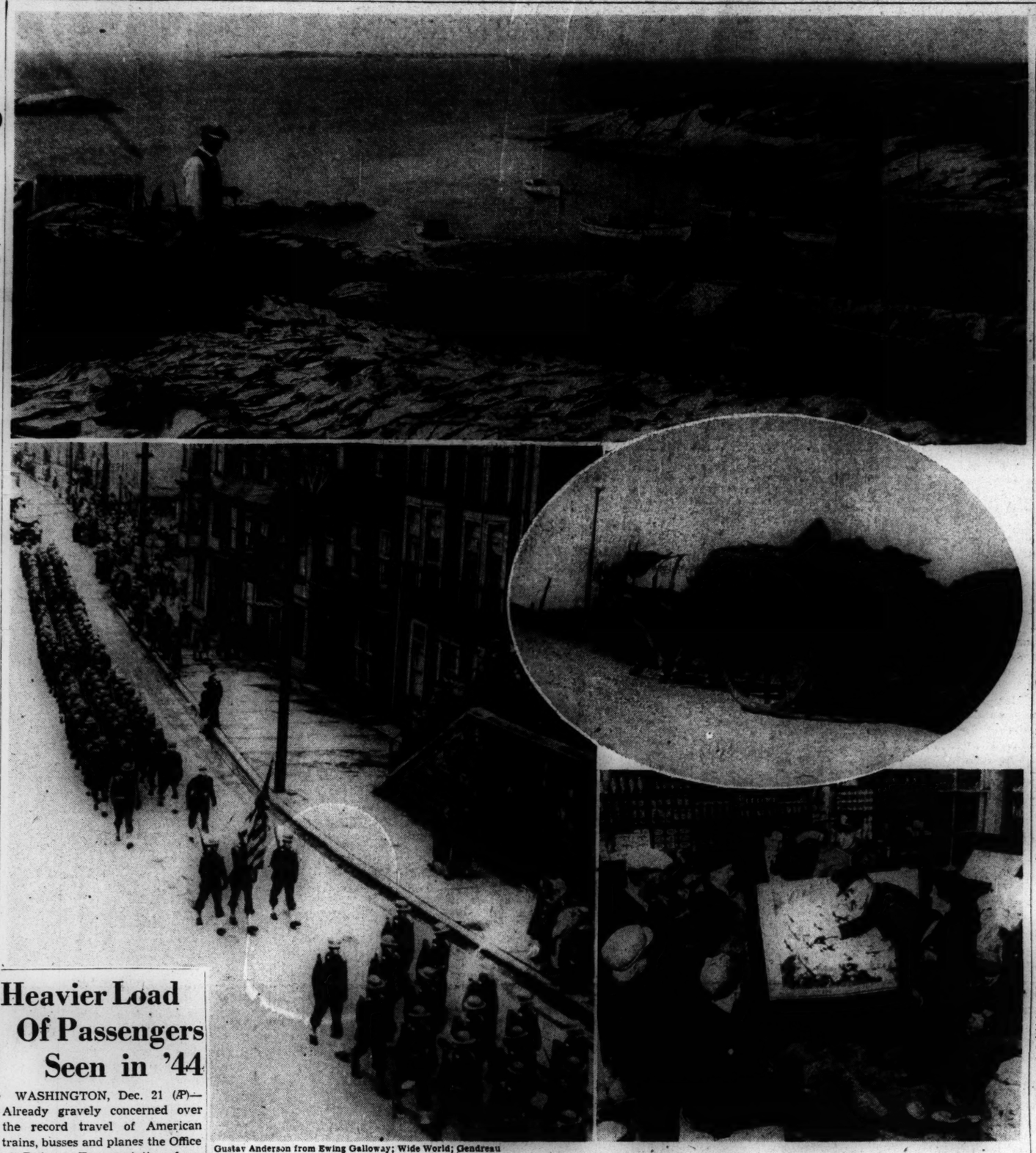
The NWLB decision, wholly approved by Mr. Vinson, gave the drivers a three-cents-an-hour raise and helpers a six-cents-an-hour increase, retroactive to March 1; allowed them time-and-a-half overtime for all work in excess of 54 hours a week or nine hours a day; and one week's vacation with pay for all employed at least one year from last March 1 and working at least 60 per cent of the working days during that year.

Yule Feast and Fun For U. S. Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—American soldiers on fighting fronts and in army camps will observe Christmas this year with feasting and festivity.

There will be the traditional Christmas Day dinner for the fighting men, both overseas and in camps at home.

Among the items to be served at dinner: Creamed celery soup with croutons. Roast turkey, sage dressing, and giblet gravy. Cranberry-orange relish. Snowflake potatoes, baked squash, creamed corn, and head lettuce with Russian dressing. Hot rolls and butter. Mince pie, chocolate, nut cake, assorted fruits, candy, and nuts.



Gustav Anderson from Ewing Galloway; Wide World; Gendreau

Typical Scenes in Newfoundland

Upper: Glimpse of Flowers Island, an important center of Newfoundland's staple fishing industry. Lower left: American soldiers of the United States base command marching through the streets in St. John's, Capital of Newfoundland. The Stars and Stripes have become a familiar sight on the island. Right center: Typical Newfoundland fish cart. Lower right: Instructions on aircraft detection being given to Newfoundlanders in a local store as a preparedness measure in case of enemy air raids.

Heavier Load Of Passengers Seen in '44

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Already gravely concerned over the record travel of American trains, busses and planes the Office of Defense Transportation fears that this mass reshuffling of humanity will be even worse next year.

Train travel, the most usual means and already an aggravated case of overcrowding and inconvenience, will be up 15 per cent, ODT predicted.

ODT expressed belief that one fifth of rail travel and a third of the bus travel this year was unnecessary, and Director Joseph B. Eastman commented:

"It is easy to see where the principal problem lies. If, instead of crowding into trains and busses these nonessential travelers had stayed home, most persons who must travel would have seats. The problems is just as simple as that."

In a report based on information from nine official groups, the Office of War Information declared that passenger travel is almost twice what it was a year ago and more than four times as much as before the war began.

Rationing of travel is "still not an impossibility," the report said, but would be imposed only as a last resort to cope with increasingly heavy passenger loads on limited, overstrained equipment.

Troop transportation increased about 50 per cent over 1942, OWI said, with military orders taking more than half the sleeping cars and about one third of all coaches.

Today's soldier averages seven moves from camp to embarkation point, the report said, and an additional 2,000,000 servicemen and women travel on furlough.

'Black Market'

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Eastern railroads have engaged private detectives to help stamp out an incipient "black market" in rail tickets and reservations that has developed in recent months.

Railroad spokesmen said irregular practices uncovered so far hardly justified the term of "black market," but added the railroads were determined to put down any chiseling.

A temptation to "black marketeers" to try their hand in transportation reservations, it was explained, results from the fact the demand for travel accommodations is greater than the railroads can supply.

Getting reservations on trains is not easy. Most roads report heavy advance bookings and last October eastern lines stopped reserving space for more than a month in advance. This was done, among other things, to discourage" black market" ideas.

'Cabotage' as Common Practice on Way in Aviation

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Take a map of the United States and put your finger on any large city. That may be the site of a huge postwar terminal for transoceanic air travel.

In recent talks on international reciprocal air treaties, the suggestion frequently has been brought up that the United States cannot expect to run air lines across oceans and into the principal capital cities of Europe and the Orient if we ask foreign lines to discharge their passengers and cargo at our seacoasts.

Aviation leaders say it is entirely feasible that Cincinnati, Kansas City, Chicago, Fort Worth or any number of interior cities could become international terminals when airplanes begin crossing the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in the same force as surface ships traveled the seas before the war.

Progress in transoceanic flying during recent months has kept pace with the spectacular achievements of the nation's air forces, air leaders say, bringing sharply into focus the need for channeling air policy views of the United Nations into one concrete plan.

"Cabotage" [from the French caboter—to sail along the coast], the diplomatic phrase used to explain the plan for dispersing and taking on passengers of one foreign line at a terminal located in the interior of another foreign nation, is comparatively new in the thinking on postwar international treaties. But it may become a formidable question in the final conferences.

It may well mean, say air men, that passenger and express schedules may read "Cleveland to Moscow" and "Denver to Chungking," instead of listing present United States coastal cities as stations.

The urgency of making definite air-policy agreements among the allied nations soon has become apparent as we begin to see an end to the war.

A swift race for the lion's share of international air commerce admittedly is in the offing. It will bring into play a decade of planning by many nations, plus the invigorating "know how" gained in regularly scheduled ocean hops during the war.

More in Air Than Water

Without violating the code of secrecy it can safely be said that on some days more air ships leave Atlantic and Pacific ports than the average daily departures of surface ships in prewar times.

About three trips a week, going and coming from both coasts, was the average of prewar air travel to Europe and the Orient.

So fascinating is this development in overnight transportation that many branches of commerce have radically advanced their plans for postwar trade in Europe and the Orient, while airline officials say they have sped ahead 10 to 15 years in their thinking about world-wide air routes.

Right now a battle of wits is in progress on the international "freedom of the air" and "sovereign rights" question which may shape the first air policy of the United States.

To date President Roosevelt has only said that United States policy will embrace "freedom of the air," which has been interpreted with many shades of meaning.

Like "freedom of the seas" the phrase freedom of the air may mean simply no blockades over the waterways of the world.

Sovereign rights, in relation to air space, means control of the air over any given country.

England's Lord Beaverbrook is at the helm of the British mission on postwar air rights, while A. A. Berle of the United States State Department, heads an interdepartmental American committee including representatives from the State, War and Navy Departments as well as the Civil Aeronautical Board.

Two theories divide the American and United Air Lines view that only one or two big international lines could cope with Government-subsidized foreign competition.

The second theory, espoused by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., American Airlines, and 14 other domestic companies, holds that faster development and greater service would result from wide open competition between American lines.

All are agreed that nearly 100 per cent of the international services now operated by the airlines under War Department contracts could be converted to immediate civil operation after the war. Provided, of course, foreign landing rights are solved beforehand.

U. S. Has Head Start

The most significant point is that the United States has a big head start, which the airline people hope we can hold.

Before the war, our private lines were scheduling and smoothly operating important cross-seas routes, while England, France, Germany, and Holland were engaged in preparatory measures.

The United States continues to operate by far the greatest number of wartime overseas trips—carrying important passengers, shipping vital cargo by air express and ferrying bombers to war-front positions.

On top of this, the United States is understandably rated highest in airship production, and can easily hold this place, air leaders say, if the decks are cleared for reconversion to a civilian industry when the war ends.

Some late estimates indicate that within a year or two after the war the United States system of private lines expects to operate upward of 5,000 transport planes in domestic use, while from 1,500 to 2,000 may be in overseas service.

Great Britain would probably have use for about 3,000 transport planes to reach her colonies and handle international air commerce, air experts say, while France will no doubt want to revive her prewar international air plans along with Holland.

It will take tremendous landing field space and wide harbor facilities to handle such literal swarms of commercial aircraft, air planners say.

It's a good even-money bet that two or more United States interior cities—with wide open spaces all around—may be greeting world air travelers daily some time in the next 10 years.

Air Service to Rubber Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Dec. 21

Four South American republics—Brazil, Bolivia, Peru and Columbia—are working with the United States Rubber Development Corporation to extend air transport services for rubber production in the vast Amazon Valley.

Additional airports are being built by local governments with assistance from the rubber development agency. New and additional air lines are being established to link remote rubber producing and shipping points with seaboard centers and national capitals, such as La Paz and Lima.

Now under construction is an airport at Iquitos, famous old rubber trading center, 2,000 miles up the Amazon River in Peru. This city, because of its location in the heart of the rubber country and its accessibility to ocean-going steamers from the Atlantic, i splaying a key role in the new rubber program, just as it did in the boom many years ago.

Iquitos already is linked by amphibian planes with Brazil's east coast by air and with air lanes to Bolivia and the Pacific Coast.

A celebrated rubber trading center in Brazil has become headquarters for the Amazon air transport system, This is the city of Manaos, 1,000 miles up the Amazon River. Out of Manaos have been established air lines to the four corners of the Amazon Valley.

Economic Aid Promised To Keep Colony Solvent

London officials in general agreement that there must be no return to conditions preceding bankruptcy of 1933, when democratic rule was suspended in favor of commission government.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 21—Britain has given its pledge that its oldest colony, Newfoundland, shall have self-government restored to it as soon as practicable.

That pledge has been made in Parliament by Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee and indorsed by the House of Commons. Now the pledge is indorsed by this country as a whole.

But there is general agreement here that self-government will be mockery if Newfoundland is allowed to become again an insolvent, depressed area, as it did in 1933 when democratic government was suspended in favor of government by commission.

Economic Aid Pledged

So with Britain's pledge of political freedom again for Newfoundland goes, a promise of long-term economic aid.

It was in 1583 that the flag of Queen Elizabeth of England was planted where St. John's now stands and Newfoundland was claimed for England. In 1933, insolvency of the colony necessitated its government being taken over by a commission of six—three from Britain and three Newfoundlanders.

In this year, 1943, a British Parliamentary mission has spent three months there investigating the colony's present circumstances and viewing its future.

This mission of three members favors a 10-year plan of development costing £20,000,000. The Dominions office in Whitehall is now considering this recommendation.

The question whether Newfoundland will prefer political union with Canada or the United States was raised in the House of Commons. But in the view of the British mission, the majority of Newfoundlanders want to remain in the British Commonwealth, despite new and closer ties with the North American Continent.

No Political Figure

The full-scale debate in the House of Commons on Dec. 16 had even wider significance than the future of Newfoundland. It was a shock for Parliament to learn how the democratic idea can wilt in a part of the British Commonwealth even after it had been operating for 85 years. The case of Newfoundland has pointed the lesson that democracy must be constantly watched and fostered.

It was disclosed by Members of Parliament who had been in Newfoundland that today there is no public political figure in the island; nobody seems to see in anyone else a political candidate; there is no political organization or party; and the idea of parliamentary government is not attractive to Newfoundlanders if it means a government like that operating before 1933.

Even those members of Parliament keenest on removing this great indignity on the British Commonwealth did not claim that in the present state of political oblivion there could be a general election at once.

A. P. Herbert, member of the mission, disowned the idea that Newfoundland must be self-supporting before it attains self-government again. He supported self-government there within two or three years. The intervening period, he said, should be used to revive political activity by the appointment of a council of citizens.

No Dates Promised

The British Government would give no specific assurances about dates, but pledged that the rate of the Newfoundlanders' progress back to self-government would be decided in consultation with Newfoundlanders.

High tribute was paid to Newfoundland during the House of Commons debate. It was stressed by a member of the Mission, Sir Derrick Gunston, that of 40,000 men between 20 and 40 years old, 10,000 had joined the forces, 3,000 had come to Britain as lumbermen, 1,500 were in the Merchant Marine, and others were fishing to help feed the United Nations.

Moreover, Newfoundland has risen in the war years from insolvency to a position of lending Britain about £2,500,000 free of interest for the benefit of the war effort. But this wartime prosperity is considered here to have passed its peak.

The average Englishman today is much more aware of his country's oldest colony because of airmen and other fighting men with the Newfoundland emblem on their shoulder.

That is why Britain today is taking the Newfoundland question very seriously and seems determined that a worthy solution shall be found.

Protestant Union in Japan Comprises 42 Church Groups

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 — What is believed to be the first propaganda-free summary of the status of the Christian Churches in Japan was prepared last week by a group of missionary repatriates recently arrived in this country aboard the Swedish exchange liner Gripsholm. The report was compiled at the request of the Committee on East Asia of the Foreign Missions Conference.

The report discloses that every phase of Protestant activity in Japan is now being co-ordinated through eight "boards" functioning under the two-year-old United Church of Christ in Japan.

The Church of Christ in Japan, the report emphasizes, is an "out-and-out" union representing 42 different church groups. One of the last major denominations to affiliate with the united church was the Japan Seikokwai (Anglican-Episcopal) Church. Only the Seventh-Day Adventists and a small number of local independent churches remain outside the framework of the union. They function under local police jurisdiction.

The exact relationship of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., the W. C. T. U., the Japan Bible Society, the Railway Y. M. C. A., and the Christian Educational Association to the Church of Christ is not known at present, the report states. It adds, however, that these bodies are believed to be "aggressively" carrying on their work at home and among Japanese on the Asian Continent.

Like the Roman Catholic Church, the united Protestant Church has been granted a charter by the Japanese Department of Education. Status of the Greek Orthodox Church is not known, other than the fact that it has not received a charter because of "internal difficulties."

The report also discloses that Protestants and Roman Catholics in Japan have joined forces to present a united front wherever possible. The Japanese National Christian Council has been reorganized to include both the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches. Heretofore, the Council was a Protestant body.

Establishment of the Protestant united church, the repatriates admit, was "not wholly a spontaneous development from within."

"Looking back over the past four years," the report states, "one is gripped with the conviction that this union is of God. It is difficult to see how the Christian movement in Japan could have survived the present crisis had it gone into it divided into the original 42 distinct and different segments."

Before union, the report points out, some 50 different denominational publications were "eking out a precarious existence ministering to a total Protestant constituency of only 225,000."

U. S. Pilot Honored For Heroic Exploit

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 20

Lieut. John C. Morgan of Amarillo, Texas, and New York City, received the Congressional Medal of Honor from Lieut.-Gen. Ira C. Eaker Dec. 18 for "miraculous and heroic" performance during the American heavy bomber attack on Hannover on July 28.

With the pilot mortally wounded in a fighter plane attack on the Flying Fortress of which Lieutenant Morgan was co-pilot, three gunners, unconscious from lack of oxygen and their communications system wrecked, Lieutenant Morgan struggled with the half-conscious pilot for control of the plane and kept it in formation to complete the mission and return safely.

The citation ranked his exploit as one of the greatest in the history of the American Army Air Forces.

2 Democrats Decry Criticism of Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Two southern Democratic congressmen strongly denounced the action of a group of 25 colleagues in circulating a petition criticizing a Senate-passed bill to give the states, instead of the Federal Government, supervision over soldier voting in next autumn's elections.

The petition, declaring the measure a "substitute for democracy" and "a slap in the face" for members of the armed forces, drew from Representative Tom Murray (D) of Tennessee, a statement that he was "utterly shocked."

Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi declared that the signers constituted "a small group of left wing congressmen" and that the petition "does not reflect the views of a majority of the members of the House on either side."

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	854,790
1943 vol. to date	271,727,075
1942 vol. to date	117,212,785

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	49.5	Prev. day	49.5
Month ago	48.5	Year ago	41.3
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	50⅞	50½	50⅞	+ ⅛
Abbott Lab pf 4	50	109½	109½	109½	+1
Acme Stl (3a)	2	51	51	51	
Adams Exp (1½g)	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	•1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Air Reduction 2a	14	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	7	6	6	6	
Alb&Sus 7.45g	10	122	122	122	+ ½
Allegheny Corp	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf 2a	4	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
Allegheny pf $30 wa	17	25½	25	25	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	2	38	38	38	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	2	25¼	25	25	
Allen Indust (½g)	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	147½	147½	147½	+ ½
Allied Mills (2g)	9	34	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Allied Stores (1)	6	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	15	38⅜	38	38¼	— ⅛
Amer Can 7	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Amer P Cem 1	1	84	84	84	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
AmAgChem 1.20a	3	61¼	61	61	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	3	61¼	60¼	60¼	
Am Bank Note .55g	29	18¼	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	10	60¼	60¼	60¼	
Am Bosch (¼a)	4	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh 1.80g	5	40½	40	40	
Am Br S pf 5¼	4	132½	132½	132½	+1½
Am Cable & Rad	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Can (3)	4	83½	83	170½	— ½
Am Can pf (7)	60	171	170½	171	— ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	8	35	34½	34½	— ¼
Am C&F pf 14½g	2	67½	67½	67½	— ¼
Am Ch&Cable (2)	4	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	80	108⅞	108¾	108⅞	+ ⅞
Am Coal (3g)	20	25½	25	25	+1
Am Distill	52	122⅝	120	122⅝	+1¾
Am Encaus Tilling	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am Export L (2)	1	24¼	24¼	24½	— ⅛
Am & For Power	5	4½	4¾	4½	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 4.35k	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅛
Am FP S7pf .5.07k	3	74	73¾	73¾	— ⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	4	16¾	16⅜	16¾	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS (3)	1	34	34	34	
Am Hide&Leath	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Am Hide&L pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
Am Home P 2.40a	2	67¼	67	67	— ¼
Am Ice	1	62	62	62	
Am Ice pf 1½g	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Am Internat (1½g)	10	45	45	45	
Am Inv pf 2½	25	16	15½	15½	— ½
Am Locomo (1½g)	2	80½	80½	80½	— ½
Am Loco pf 7	3	141½	141½	141½	
Am M & Fdy .80	1	8	8	8	
Am M & Met (1)	2	23½	23	23	— ½
Am Metal (1½g pf)	3	10	1233⅛	1233¼	1233¾	— ¼
Am Metal pf 6	17	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am Pow & Light	18	46½	46	46	— ½
Am P & L $6 pf	19	42⅛	41½	41½	— ½
Am P & Lt $5 pf	1		87⅞	9	
Am Rad&St S .40g	22	12½	12¼	12½	— ¼
Am Roll Mill (1g)	10	12½	12¾	13⅛	+¼
Am R M pf4½	68	14	14	14	— ¼
Am Safety Razor 1a	4	14	14	14	
Am Seating ½g	4	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 3g	4	37½	36¾	36¾	— ¼
Am Smelt&R (2a)	81	37½	36¾	37	— ¼
Am Smelt pf 7	80	149	149	149	— ¼
Am Snuff (2.40)	2	42	41½	42	+1¼
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	4	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Am Stores (1)	4	15⅜	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	15	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	109	109	109	+1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	155¼	154⅞	155	+ ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	10	56	55½	56	+ ¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	9	58⅞	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	170	138½	137½	137½	—1½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	3	44⅝	43¾	43¾	— ¼
Am Viscose (2)	19	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
Am Water Works	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Am Woolen	3	65½	64¾	64¾	— ⅞
Am Wool pf (8k)	5	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	33	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 2½g	25	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
Anacon W&C 1	150	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Armour Ill	74	15	75	74½	+ ¾
Arm Ill pr pf 1½k	38	38	38	38	+ ¼
Armstrong C 1.35g	3	58¼	58	121½	— ½
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	5	12¾	90	90	
Assd DG 1pf 6	6	91	54½	54¾	— ¼
Atch T & SF (6)	14	55	84¾	84¾	— ¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Atl Coast Line (3g)	3	26¼	26	26	— ½
Atl Refining (1g)	7	26¼	111¼	111¼	— ¼
Atlas Corp (½g)	8	11½	55½	55¾	+ ¾
Atlas Pow 3½g	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
Austin Nichols	2	71	71	71	—2
Aust N pr A3½k	20	31½	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .20g	44	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛

B

Bald Loc ct 1½g	34	20	19½	19½	— ½
Balt & Ohio	12	5½	5⅛	5½	
Balt & Ohio pf	3	8⅞	8¼	8¾	— ¼
Bang&Ar pf7½k	40	63½	63	63½	
Barber Asphalt	12	25	24⅜	24⅝	
Barker Bros (¾g)	•2	11	11	11	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	4	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
Bath Iron Wks (4)	10	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	2	32	32	32	
Beech Aircraft 1g	9	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	10	10	10	
Bell Aircraft (1a)	11	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat (3)	6	34	33⅞	34	
Benef Ind Ln 1.35g	•8	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	34	33⅝	34	+1½
Best Foods (.80g)	6	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel (6)	16	57	56	56¾	— ⅜
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	115¾	115½	115¾	+ ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Bliss & Laugh 1½g	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Boeing Airpl (2g)	9	13	12¾	12⅞	
Bohn Al & Br (3g)	6	44¾	44½	44½	+ ¼
Bon Ami A 4	10	88½	88½	88½	+1
Bon Ami B 2½	2	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
Bond Stores (2g)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
Borden Co (1½g)	7	29⅛	27¾	27¾	— ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
Bower Roll B 2½g	1	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	
BraniffAirways .60	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br (1)	5	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ¼
Bristol Myers 1.90g	1	41½	41½	41½	— ¼
Bklyn-Man Transit	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas 1.20	7	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Brunswick-Bal (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	6	9	9	9	
Budd Mfg pf	50	98½	98	98	— ½
Budd Wheel 5Spf	480	49	47½	48¼	+ ¼
Bullard Co 2½g	7	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	5	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
Burlng Mills 1.90g	3	33½	33¼	33¼	
Burr Add Mach .60	6	28⅛	28¼	28¼	
Bush T B pf 3k	160	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
Butler Bros .60	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Byers (AM) Co	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Byers (AM) pf7	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ¼
Byron Jackson 1¼g	2	21½	21	21½	+ ½

C

Calif Pack (1½g)	2	24⅞	24¼	24¼	
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .85g	18	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1¼g	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .70g	12	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
Canadian Pacific	78	8½	7⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
Capitol Adm A	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Carb C & C (5)	30	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
Carriers & Gen 1½g	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
Case (JI) (new)	29	39	38	38	+ ¼
Caterpill Tractor 2	6	45	44½	45	+ ½
Celanese Corp (2)	3	35¾	35½	35½	— ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5	20	104	104	104	+1¼
Celanese pr pf 7	90	124½	124	124	— ¼
Celotex Corp (½)	4	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Celotex Co pf 1	50	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	4	20¾	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent V Sug (1g)	12	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅜
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
Cert-teed 6 pf	1	5	5	5	
Chain Belt (1)	61	60	61	+1	
Checker Cab	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Ches & Ohio (3a)	9	45¾	45	45	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill (½g)	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	8	12½	11½	11½	— ⅜
Chi Grt West	1	4½	4½	4½	
Chi Grt W pf 3½k	1	17½	17½	17½	
Chi Mail Ord .60g	3	16⅜	16½	16⅜	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	16	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38	+1½
Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅞
Childs Co	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Chrysler Corp (3)	26	81¾	80¼	80½	—1¼
City Ice & F 1.20	2	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
City Invest	50	60¼	60	60	—1
Clev Graph Br (2)	2	40	40	40	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	8	35¼	34¾	35¼	+1
Cluett Peabody (2)	5	34⅞	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Coca-Cola (3a)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ¼
Coca-Cola A 3	20	63¼	63¼	63½	— ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P 1½	13	13⅞	13¾	23⅞	
Collins & Aik	5	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Col & Sou	1	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Col & Sou 1pr	360	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	160	12	11½	11½	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ½
Col B'cast A 1.80g	10	47⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	25	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	76	75¾	76	— ¼
Col G&E 5pf5	20	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	+ ⅜
Colum Pict (½g)	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
Coml Credit (3)	5	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	12	42½	42	42¼	— ⅛
Com Solvents .60g	9	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Com'with & South	125	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Com & Sou pf 4½k	6	80¼	79¾	80¼	+ ¼
Com'with Ed 1.40	45	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
Consol Cigar (2g)	3	22	21½	21¾	— ½
Cons Cop M .20g	16	3⅜	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	32	22⅛	21¾	22	
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	1023¼	1023¼	1023¼	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	9	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Cons Laundries ¼g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Con Nat Gas w d	84	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
Consol RR Cuba pf	5	12⅜	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1¼g	18	11	10⅞	11	
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	12	19⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
Consm P pf 4½	30	1013¼	1013¼	1013¼	—1
Consol'n Coal	9	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½ag	3	8	8	8	
Cont Can 1	11	34¾	34¼	34¾	
Cont Motors .60	4	5	4⅞	5	—
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	46	46	46	— ½
Cont Oil Del (1)	18	31⅞	31	31	
Cont Steel (2g)	2	24	24	24	
CopperweldSt! .80	4	11¼	11	11	+ ¼
Cop'wd S pf2½	350	51	51	51	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	100	46	45¼	46	
Corn Prod (2.60)	4	55	54½	54½	— ⅜
Coty Inc (.30g)	4	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Coty International	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1g)	12	19⅛	19	19	
Crane Co pf 5	100	105½	105⅜	105½	+ ¼
Crosley Corp (1g)	5	17½	17¼	17¼	
Crown Cork (3½g)	5	28¼	28	28	— ¼
Crown Ck pf 2¼	4	45½	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	3	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel (3g)	8	28¾	27⅞	28	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	67¼	67	67	— ¼
Cuba RR pf	410	20½	20	20½	+2⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40e	132	12½	11⅝	12⅜	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	15	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Curt Pub pr pf 3	5	43	41½	41½	—1¾
Curtis-Wright 3½g	69	5⅜	5¼	5½	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	13	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
Cutler-Ham 1¼g	5	22½	22	22	+ ¼

D

Davison Chem (1g)	9	13½	13	13½	+ ¾
Deere & Co 2g	17	40	39¾	40	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	8	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	14	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Detroit Edi 1.20	14	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Diam Match 1½g	1	70½	70	70	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
Dixie Cup (½g)	1	32⅞	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
Doehler Die C 1⅞g	20	43¼	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
DomeMines h1.60	2	33	33	33	— ½
Douglas Aircraft 5e	18	48	47	47½	— ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	3	129	129	129	+ ½
Dunhill Int	3	½	91½	91½	
du Pont de N 4¼g	8	141½	140½	140½	—1¼
Du Pont pf (4½)	2	124¾	124¾	124¾	— ¼
Eagle P Lead .60g	5	11	10⅞	11	
Eastern Air L	2	37½	37½	37½	
Eastern Rol M .10g	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
Eastman Kodak 5	2	159½	159½	159½	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	41	41	41	
El & Mus Ind .06g	5	38¼	38	38¼	— ⅛
El Auto Lite (2)	5	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	
Elec Boat 1½g	7	6¼	6¼	6¾	
El Power & Lt	11	4½	4⅜	4½	
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	1	89¼	8	89¼	—1½
El Storage Bat (2)	9	39⅞	39	39	—1
El Paso N G 2.40	3	30	30	30	+1⅞
Endicott John 4pf	70	103	102	103	
Eng Pub Service	18	8¼	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Erq Pr $5 pf	90	83½	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
EnPSS$1pf5½	30	90	90	90	+1¼
Erie RR (1g)	4	10	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR pf (1g)	21	2¾	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	46	46	46	
Eureka Vac Cl ¾ag	1	¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Evans Products	5	11	11	11	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅜	
Exchange Buff ¼g	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	

F

Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	33⅜	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	18	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&Trac 1½g	15	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+1⅛
Fed L&T pf (6)	50	101	101	101	—3
Fed Min&Sm 3½g	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	9	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
Fed M Truck .40	9	5⅛	5	5	
Feder'd D St 1.52g	1	22½	22½	22½	
Fed D-S pf 4¼	30	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅜
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	5	48¼	48	48	
Firestone T&R (2g)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	
First Nat Strs 2½g	4	35⅜	35	35	— ¼
Flintkote (.90g)	5	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	30	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
FollansbeeStl pf	130	49¾	48½	49¾	+2¾
Food Fair Strs (1)	5	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Foster Wheeler	4	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
Francisco Sugar	35	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅜
Freeport Sulph (2)	2	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40a	3	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ½
Fruehauf T pf 5	30	110	109½	110	+1

G

Gair (R) pf 1.20	4	12½	12½	12½	
Gair (Robert) .30g	26	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gen Am Inv	•6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Gen Am Trans 2½g	17	42	41¾	41¾	
Gen Baking .60	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze (.60g)	1	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
Gen Cable	7	30	81	81	
Gen Cab pf 7k	2	37½	37	37	— ½
Gen Elec(1.40)	2	43	43	43	— ⅜
Gen Foods (1.60)	20	115⅞	115	115⅞	
Gen Fds pf4½	116	2½	2½	2½	
Gen G & El A	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅞
Gen Mills (4)	39	51½	51⅛	51⅛	
Gen Motors (2)	1	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	5	5	5	
Gen Out Advert	5	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
Gen Prec Eq (1)	2	6½	6¾	6½	
Gen Print Ink .40	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	3	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1½ag	5	1	1	1	+1
Gen Real&Utl	1	51	51	51	
Gen Real&Ut pf 6k	4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	4	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (1)	6	15	£6	£6	
Gen Sig C pf 6k	140	22½	22¼	22¼	
Gen Tel (1.60)	8	21	21	21	
Gen Tire & R (1g)	2	7½	7½	7½	
Gillette Saf R .70g	3	70	70	70	
Gillette S R pf 5	1	41	41	41	
Gimbel Bros .45g	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	+1
Gimbel Br $5 pf 5	3	18¼	18¼	46	+ ⅛
Gliddden Co (1.20g)	3	46	46	46	
Gliddden cv pf 2¼k	1	46	46	1½	— ⅛
Globe (Adolf)	1	1¼	1¼	2⅞	
Gobel Brew (.20)	87	87	87	87	+1½
Gold&Stock T 6	2u	87	87	42	— ¼
Goodrich (BF) 2g	10	42	41¾	37	— ¼
Goodyear T&R (2)	19	37½	37	37	
Goth Hosiery ½g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Goth Hos pf 7	10	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	43	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Granby Con M .45g	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Grand Union ½g	4	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	33½	33	33¾	
Granite C S .52½g	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	13	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	12	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	12	23⅝	23½	23½	
Greyhound Corp 1a	1	20⅛	20	11½	
Greyhound pf (.55)	5	11½	11½	10⅞	
Grum Airc En 1½g	5	11	10⅞	4¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	16	4⅝	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	51	138	134¼	135¼	+1¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&O pf 5g	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Gulf Oil (1a)	23	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛

H

Hall Print (1a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Hark-Walker (1½	4	16	15¾	16	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .40g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	15	⅛	⅛	2⅛	
Hazel-Atl'ntic 5	200	106	106	1:6	
Hercules Motors	35	23⅞	23¼	23½	— ⅜
Hercules Pow 2½g	8	84	84	84	— ⅛
Hershey Choc (1)	7	3	3	3	
Hewd-Hershey 8 1a	35	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Homestake Mining	5	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Household Fin (4)	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
Houston L&P 3.40	1	65	65	65	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Houston Oil	18	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	5	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (b2)	3	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .20g	23	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	12	1¼	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛

I

Illinois Central	12	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
Ill Cent LL (4)	•210	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Indpls P&L 1.20	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	2	39½	39⅜	39⅜	
Inger-Rand (6)	2	99⅜	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
Inland Steel 4½g	4	72¾	71¾	72	+ ¼
Inspiration C Con 1	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1e	2	6½	6½	6⅝	
Interlake Iron .35g	15	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	170½	170½	170½	
Int Harvester (2a)	5	73¼	/23¼	72¾	
Int Harv pf (7)	•250	166	164	164	—1
Int Hydro-Elec A	1

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher of lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	3⅞	4⅞
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	10
American Hardware Co	26⅞	28⅞
American Manufacturing	35¾	38¾
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	..
American Wringer Co	7¼	8⅛
†Atmosphere Company	35¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	..
Appleton Company	32¾	35¾
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	3¾
Arlington Mills	38¾	42
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¼	28¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¼	3
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	17⅛	18¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¾	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5⅜	6½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12⅞	14
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	62¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅞	18¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	32¾	35½
Brown Co	1.35	1.65
Brown Co pf	27¾	30¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5⅜	6⅜
Central Railway Signal A	38¼	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	28¾	31½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	16¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31	33¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24¾	27
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24½	26½
Draper Corporation	69¾	72¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	157⅛	172⅜
Eastern Corporation	6¾	7⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅜	20¼
Exolon Co	1½	8⅜
Family Finance Inc	9⅞	11¼
Family Finance pf A	22⅜	24½
Food Fair Stores Inc.	43¾	47⅜
Fruit of the Loom	31¼	33½
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅜	15⅞
General Machinery	19¾	22
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	6⅜	7¾
Goodall Worsted Company	34	37
Graton & Knight Co	11⅜	13½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	96¾	100¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	32¼	35¼
Great Northern Paper Co	28¾	30¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 56 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T & D $51.50 cv pf	14	..
Harrington & Richardson	1½	1⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅛	9⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	18⅜	19⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15¾	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅛	15
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	29½	31½
International Machine Tool	7⅛	8
Keith George E Co	50¼	..
Kendall Company	7⅞	9⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	32½	34½
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¼	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	4¾	5⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	36½	39½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	57¾	61
Merck & Co	40¾	44
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108½	112½
Merrimack Manufacturing	26	30
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	58	62½
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅜	22⅛
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10⅜
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7⅞	8½
Nashawena Mills	14	15⅜
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	60¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	32	35¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69	73
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	26⅝	29⅛
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅜	5⅜
National Shirt Shops	12½	14
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	53⅞	55¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¼	45½
Nicholson File Company	33¼	35¾
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	7⅛	8½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	42¼	45¾
Parker Appliance	12⅜	14⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	113½	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	63½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅝	3⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26¼	28½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	26¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	31¼	34¼
Submarine Signal Co	222¾	234½
Tampax Inc	4⅜	5⅜
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅛	2⅜
United Elastic Corp	15¼	16¾
U S Envelope Company	53¾	58¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	47	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	95	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	22¾	25¼
Warner & Swasey Co	8⅜	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	33¾	36¾
Warren Bros Class C	9⅜	10⅞
West Point Manufacturing	45⅜	48⅜
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅞	14⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	137½	145½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	53⅜	56¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35⅞	37⅝
Agricultural (3a)	70	73½
American Alliance (1a)	21	23
American Casualty Company	103⅛	110¾
American Equitable (1)	18½	20
American Insur Newark (½a)	14⅝	16
American RelInsurance(1½g)	52¼	55¼
American Reserve	14¼	15¾
American Surety (2½)	58⅜	61¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	82½	87½
Boston (16a)	540	585
Camden Fire (1)	22¼	23¾
City of N. York (1g)	17⅜	19⅝
Connecticut General Life(1)	37¾	39¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	41
Federal 1.40)	42	45¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia(2a)	61½	65½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	84½	88½
iremen's Newark (.40)	12⅜	12½
ranklin Fire (1a)	26⅞	28⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	44½	47½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17½	19½
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (⅝)	8⅜	10
Great American Insurance (1a)	36⅝	38⅞
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	94¾	99¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	30¼	32
Homestead (½g)	14	16
Insurance C No America (2½a)	81¾	84¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbacker (½)	8⅞	9¾
Maryland Casualty	6½	7¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	73	76½
Merchants & Mfrs N Y (.40)	6¾	7⅞
Marchants Fire Asso (1½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	57½	60½
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅛	8¼
National Union (3a)	182	192
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	25¼	27½
New Brunswick (1½a)	28¾	31¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¼	46¾
New York Fire (.80)	13½	15
North River(1)	21⅞	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	4½	4⅞
Northern(3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire(5)	106½	111½
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14
Phoenix(2a)	83¾	87¾
Preferred Accident(.80a)	13⅜	14⅞
Providence-Washington(1a)	34⅜	36⅞
Reinsurance Cor New York(.075g)	3⅞	5¾
Republic Insurance Co Tex(1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere(P) Insurance(1.20a)	22¼	24½
St Paul Fire&Marine(8a)	288	298
Seaboard Surety(1.80g)	48¾	51¼
Security (1.40)	35⅜	37⅝
Springfield(4½a)	126½	132
Standard Accident	61	64¾
Travelers(16)	482	497
United States Fid&Guar(1a)	37⅞	39⅞
United States Fire (2)	44½	49¼
United States Guarantee(1.60a)	67½	72½
Westchester(1.20a)	30⅜	33⅛

a—also extra or extras
e—paid last year
g—declared or paid so far this year

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.23	3.54
Amerex Holding	22.625	24.50
American Business Shares	3.23	3.54
Axe Houghton Fund	13.04	14.02
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.92	103.04
Boston Fund	16.44	17.68
Broad Street Investing	26.81	28.98
Bullock Fund	14.35	15.72
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.0	29.90
Chemical Fund	9.41	10.18
Christiana Securities Co	2305.00	2430.00
Commodity Corp	9.33	
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.25	38.25
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
*Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.89	21.37
*Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.98	12.84
Equitable Invest Corp	29.97	31.17
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.41	18.75
Fund Investors Inc	21.06	23.08
General Capital	31.18	33.53
General Investors Trust	5.03	5.42
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.60	21.08
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.84	.93
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.09	1.19
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 28.56	S-1	25.44
B-2 .... 26.24	S-2	12.97
B-3 .... 19.39	S-3	9.87
B-4 .... 9.68	S-4	4.33
K-1 .... 17.24	K-2	17.77
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	89.30	...
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	89.30	...
Maryland Fund	4.05	4.65
Mass Invest Tr	20.15	21.67
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.93	10.68
Mutual Invest	10.23	11.18
Natin Wide nVsting	1.20	1.33
New England Fund	11.92	12.86
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.375	21.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.46	.51
Putnam Fund	12.99	13.97
Quarterly Income Shares	6.05	6.55
Railway & Light Sec	12.00	13.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	105.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.26	3.58
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.07	89.85
Spencer Trask Fund		13.52
State Street Invest	78.07	82.80
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	
Trusteed Industry Srds	.71	.79
Wellington Fund	15.60	17.15
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.62	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.64	...
Diversified Tr C	3.45	...
Diversified Tr D	5.30	6.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.63	5.36
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.00	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.99	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.65	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.59	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.23	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.70	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	23.75	25.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

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All Major Economic Problems Solved (?) in Simple Brochure

(We are inclined to believe that some of our readers will share the misgivings that assailed the editor when he decided to publish the following emanation. In fact he had doubts that any such group, represented by the author as sponsoring the substance of the following article, ever existed, or that any research by a "large staff" preceded the writing of this brochure. The suspicion lingers that Mr. Fleming went into conference with himself and dreamed up some Wall Street fables. Hence, if the reader extracts what he thinks are some useful truths from the article and acts upon them, he will have only himself to blame.—The Editor.)

First of two articles

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—People who feel a slight weariness or bewilderment in trying to follow current economic problems may find considerable relief in a brochure just issued here which boldly tackles most of these problems and comes out with clear-cut conclusions. These conclusions are as obviously simple as they are simply obvious. They are occasionally complex in their simplicity, but also, it should be added, simple in their complexity. The brochure tends to be extremely moderate rather than moderately extreme, although it occasionally carries its moderation to extremity.

The pamphlet, which is called "Why Bother About Where the Money's Coming From?" is a publication of the Faircranks Economic Foundation of 19½ Wall Street, otherwise known as the Twenty-First Century Fund, Inc. It constitutes an indirect reply to the objections of conservative economists to allegation by certain Washington thinkers that there is little meaning in the assertion of old-fashioned bankers that there is no such thing as free lunch.

Has Ponderous Backing

The booklet was financed jointly by the National Chamber of Manufacturers and the American Federation of Industrial Organizations, is the result of 18 months' research on the part of a large staff. It is remarkable for the freshness of its approach and the straightforward simplicity of its recommendation. This is probably due to the fact that the expert staff was originally recruited by talent scouts directly out of the Harvard Business School, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Sarah Lawrence School, and the Brookings Institute. It is therefore relatively unencumbered with business or political background.

As the various parts of the study were prepared by the experts, a working newspaper-man was hired to put them into the basic English necessary to make them readable by such non-academic and economically unsophisticated persons as Congressmen, members of the NAM, high-school students and financial writers. The pamphlet, however, is a masterpiece of theoretical reasoning, hypothetical conjecture, statistical induction and logical conclusion. Following the precedent of the 1940 monographs of the late Temporary National Economic Committee, the authors, who are unknown to the public, take sole responsibility for the viewpoints expressed.

Solution Embarrassingly Simple

First section of the brochure deals with the high cost of living. After an extensive review of the major price-level theories from David Ricardo through Benjamin Anderson to Lauchlin Currie, copiously interpolated with charts and quotations, the pamphlet points out a preposterously simple method of lowering prices and thereby living costs today without bothering further with OPA machinery or Congressional monkey-wrenches. The proposal is to vary the price of gold. The booklet points out that ten years ago at this time Washington was already employing this method (though in the other direction) by having the RFC buy gold at daily advancing prices for the purpose of lifting or "reflating" the price level. Obviously, the brochure indicates, if this method was used to raise the price level it could just as easily be used in the reverse to lower it.

The Government needs only to lower the value of gold to get whatever price level is desired. This obviously would mean only a simple bookkeeping operation for the Treasury, since it now holds all the gold. Some bookkeeping adjustments might be necessary in the Treasury's Daily Statement and in Federal Reserve discount and open-market policy to cushion the effect but these need be of only a technical nature.

Just Subsidize a Few 'Bears'

An equally simple and ingenious alternate method is also suggested. The brochure recalls that in the fall of 1937 the Securities and Exchange Commission virtually concluded that it was the short-selling of a few bears in a handful of key securities on the New York Stock Exchange which precipitated the bear market of that day which in turn precipitated the quickie depression of 1937-1938. It is suggested therefore that the present short-selling rules be modified and that a few powerful operators then be encouraged or even subsidized to sell a few of the leading stocks short, thereby lowering the stock market and the commodity markets without further ado.

A second section of the brochure deals with subsidy and tax questions now before Congress. As a result of extensive research the writers of the brochure conclude that the Administration has failed signally in not giving much larger subsidies and Congress has failed equally in not imposing sales taxes. The brochure therefore suggests heavy subsidies on food, but insists that to avoid undue burden on the Treasury these should be financed by correspondingly heavy sales taxes.

As an example, it suggests that the present subsidy on butter be increased from five cents a pound to 35 cents. Thus the housewife would get a pound of butter otherwise selling for 50 cents, for only 15 cents. However, it is strongly recommended that a corresponding sales tax of 35 cents be then imposed on the butter, in order to finance the subsidy.

Rob Peter, Then Pay Paul

Thus the subsidy would enable the housewife to pay the tax, and the tax would enable the Treasury to pay the subsidy. As with the gold standard, a minimum of bookkeeping would be required by this simple plan, since disbursements and collections on each pound of butter would be the same.

In support of this plan, the Faircranks brochure includes approximately 50 pages of background data. This includes an extended history of butter movements and price fluctuations in the last twenty years; a story of trade practices in the butter industry and the relation between butterfat content and the prices of fluid milk, cheese, evaporated milk and other dairy products; and a statistical analysis of the so-called marginal value of butter to the consumer at different relations between the price of butter and the general price level.

It then gives a survey of sales taxes, their incidence, and the major administrative problems of collection, by states of the Union; together with a documented history of a sales tax imposed on coconut butter in 1932 in the Federated Malay States and its relation to the subsequent Japanese invasion ten years later. This latter history alone required three months' research on the part of two members of the staff, including a trip to Singapore which was unfortunately cut short by the events which followed Pearl Harbor.

(To be continued)

Omnibus Statute For War Contract Termination Urged

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Enactment of an omnibus war contract termination law which would assure quick final settlements of claims against the government was recommended today by a Senate military subcommittee.

The subcommittee, headed by Senator Murray (D) of Montana, included in its report a draft of proposed legislation to set up an office of contract settlement, headed by a $15,000 director, functioning under the Office of War Mobilization.

Senator Murray said his group was still studying "the desirability" of creating a new demobilization agency under which the settlement office would operate.

The legislation was offered on the basis of these conclusions by the subcommittee:

1. The desirability of providing an omnibus bill covering all phases of reconversion to avoid enactment of "a host of separate, conflicting and ill-related acts," such as separate laws on validation of defective contracts, on the personal liability of contracting officers and other related problems.

2. The exercise by Congress of "a full and constant check" to prevent overpayments.

3. The necessity for a declaration of congressional policy to provide big and little business with opportunity to obtain quick settlements, adequate interim financing between termination and settlement, and to protect the government by providing penalties for fraud.

The subcommittee recommended that Congress work toward the enactment of a statute along the lines it suggested "by the end of February."

Radio Corp. Christmas Program

NEW YORK (AP)—Thirty thousand war workers in five manufacturing plants of the Radio Corporation of America will observe a special 15-minute Christmas program on Thursday over a special closed broadcasting hook up. The major part of the program will originate in New York and will be heard over internal plant communications systems in Camden and Harrison, N. J.; Lancaster, Pa., and Bloomington and Indianapolis, Ind.

Steel Firms Oppose C.I.O. Wage Petition

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Spokesmen for several steel companies told the War Labor Board today that a wage increase for steel workers would necessitate a price increase for steel and upset the "Little Steel" formula which, they said, has become the basis of the Administration's wage stabilization policy.

Opposing a petition of the United Steel Workers of America (C. I. O.) for extension of union contracts pending completion of bargaining negotiations and for making any wage increases retroactive to the expiration date of present contracts, T. F. Patton, representing the Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, told the board:

1. The company is willing to continue the present contract, expiring Dec. 24, pending final negotiations.

2. The company is not willing to agree to the retroactive provision, because steel prices, frozen by the Office of Price Administration, will have to be increased if wages are increased.

3. The company's workers have received a 45 per cent wage increase since 1941, "far and above" that necessary to compensate them for higher living costs and that if the 17-cents-an-hour increase asked by the union were granted it would cost Republic $53,000,000 a year.

4. The WLB is not permitted under the Wage Stabilization Act and Executive orders to grant "across - the - board" wage increase, and if such an increase is granted, it will be in violation of the Little Steel formula and necessitate an amendment to the stabilization law.

5. Whether a wage increase is granted or not, it will be necessary for steel companies to request price increases "if the industry is to survive."

6. To grant the union petition will precipitate "wholesale cancellation" of union contracts in other industries and retard collective bargaining procedure because unions will be assured that regardless of how long negotiations continue wage increases will always be retroactive.

As the board began its hearing on the petition, affecting employees of 500 of the nation's steel mills, 28 industry spokesmen were waiting to voice their opinions. In addition, Board Chairman William H. Davis said, memoranda have been received from other companies.

John C. Gall, of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio; John P. Roche, of the Oliver Iron & Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, and Clarence B. Randall, vice-president of the Inland Steel Company, Chicago, supported Mr. Patton's contentions that a wage increase would require an increase in steel prices and opposed the union petition.

Lee Pressman, appearing for the union, reviewed the union's position and contended its petition was filed in an effort to abide by the no-strike pledge and to prevent a work stoppage.

Demand Deposits Have Sizable Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—Demand deposits increased $675,000,000 during the week ending Dec. 15 and Government deposits declined $641,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board reported in its weekly statement on the condition of member banks in 101 leading cities.

Demand deposits increased in all districts, the statement said, led by gains of $252,000,000 in New York City, $79,000,000 in the Chicago district, $72,000,000 in the San Francisco district and $71,000,000 in the Cleveland district.

Treasury bill holdings increased $61,000,000 during the week.

Oregon Bank Stock Offered in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The first important sale of capital stock of an out-of-town bank in the New York market in months was made today when Blyth & Co. offered 49,002 shares of the United States National Bank of Portland, Oregon, at $40 a share.

The stock represented the unsubscribed portion of 75,000 shares offered the bank's stockholders at the same price in the ratio of one share for each three held. Sale of the stock was to keep capital and surplus in line with a rapid growth in business, the bank said.

Lazard Freres Announces Changes in Partnership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

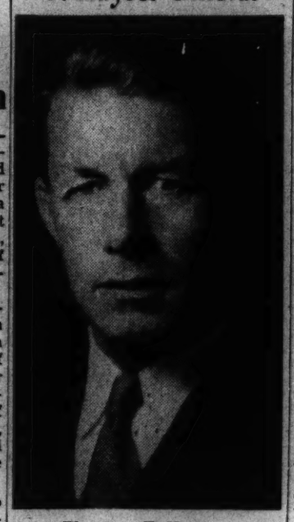
NEW YORK—Lazard Freres & Co. has announced the following contemplated changes in the firm:

Frank Altschul will retire from partnership as of Dec. 31, 1943. He will continue his membership in the New York Stock Exchange, and will continue as president of General American Investors Company, Inc.

Pierre David-Weill and Andre Meyer, resident in New York, and members of the firm of Lazard Freres & Cie., France, a continuing partner of the New York firm, will be admitted as resident partners.

William Howard Schubart, senior vice-president of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, and Albert J. Hettinger, Jr., vice-president of General American Investors Company, Inc., will be admitted to partnership on the same date.

J. Kayser Official



Theodore F. N. Gray

Elected a vice-president of Julius Kayser & Co. Mr. Gray, of Bethlehem, Pa., will continue in charge of all the company's manufacturing operations in the United States.

Government Files Suit to Break Up Quebracho Cartel

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Department of Justice has filed a civil suit in Federal Court in an effort to break up what it charged was an international cartel in quebracho, a tanning material derived from a tree of the same name found almost exclusively in Argentina and Paraguay.

The suit, charging violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, named as defendants three foreign and three American corporations and four of their officers.

All but one of the firms and one of the individuals were indicted in December, 1942, also under the Anti-Trust Act, on charges of illegal participation in the cartel, which the Government said had fixed the price and restrained the importation of quebracho into the United States.

Subsequently, a number of nolo contendere pleas were filed and fines aggregating $59,003 imposed.

Named in the suit were La Forestal S. A., an Argentine corporation with principal offices at Buenos Aires; the Forestal Land, Timber and Railways, Ltd., of London, and John B. Sullivan, of Buenos Aires, chairman of the board; St. Helen's Holdings, Ltd., of Montreal; Tannin Corporation of New York City and Carl B. Ely of Greenwich, Conn., president, and Charles J. Vermilye of New York City, vice-president; Tannin Products Corporation, a Delaware corporation with offices in New York City, and International Products Corporation, a Delaware corporation with New York offices, and its president, E. Hope Norton of New York.

Cotton Spinning Activity Less

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton industry operated during November at 125.3 per cent of capacity, based on an activity of 80 hours a week, compared with 129.5 during October this year, and 133.9 during November last year.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

Business Seen Requiring Large Amounts of Capital After War

Although cash balances of business concerns have greatly increased since 1939, current liabilities have risen more than current assets, leaving the working capital position of manufacturing business poorer than before the war, declares Prof. Charles C. Abbott of the Harvard Business School in a report, "The Financial Situation of Industry after Two Years of War," just released.

The author estimated that 56 billion dollars of working capital was used in 1943 to finance the production of industry, and of this tremendous total approximately 45 per cent came from governmental sources. In addition, since 1939 an estimated 22 billion dollars of public and private funds has been spent or obligated for in the expansion of the physical facilities of industry to meet the demands placed upon it by the war.

Not on Balance Sheets

A considerable portion of the working capital furnished by the Government to finance output does not appear on the balance sheets of the individual business concerns, Professor Abbott pointed out, notably government-owned inventory under cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts, government-furnished materials and supplies, other working capital, and government-owned plants operated by private companies. Although funds furnished to the companies by the Government in such forms as advance payments do appear on the statements of business concerns and are substantial, he said, sums furnished in these and other ways not appearing on companies' balance sheets are very large.

"Much the larger part of the funds listed under 'governmental sources,' Professor Abbott said, "represents types of financing that have appeared in the economy since 1939 in response to the exigencies of war. . . . It seems probable that a considerable portion of the funds that have flowed into the economy as a result of the new sources of financing developed since 1939 will be withdrawn when hostilities are ended. . . . In that event, it seems altogether likely that some part of these funds will have to be replaced—either through an increase of business's net current assets or the extension of additional credit—if output is to continue at levels comparable with that which now exists."

He pointed out further, "There seems little doubt that maintenance of current levels of output under peacetime conditions, when government purchases have receded to whatever level may prove to be normal, will require larger amounts of working capital funds in the economy than now exist" (with half the national output going to a single buyer).

Turning to the matter of investment in fixed assets, Professor Abbott estimated that of the 22 billion dollars spent or obligated for the expansion of physical facilities upwards of 15 billion dollars was provided by the Government, while the remaining seven billion dollars was from business's own funds.

In a Few Companies

"The great bulk of this investment has been concentrated within a relatively few industries, even within a relatively few companies in those industries," the report said. "The significance of this fact seems to be twofold. On the one hand, it suggests that the number of companies with serious reconversion problems is a very small fraction of the total number of business concerns. On the other hand, it also suggests that the great majority of companies have not been able since 1939 to satisfy their normal needs for capital.

"Since the firms with serious reconversion problems on the whole tend to be very large employers of labor, difficulties which these companies experience in the transition period at the end of the war may easily exercise an influence on the employment situation wholly disproportionate to the number of concerns involved.

"The accumulated amount of deferred maintenance, replacements, and betterments at the end of the war will be very substantial. This fact, together with the unsatisfied investment demand of companies that have not been making direct munitions of war—as well as the unsatisfied demand of some that have been so engaged—indicates that business will require large amounts of capital in the postwar period, notwithstanding the tremendous investment in plant and equipment during the war."

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United States and Canada
(Continued)

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CAPAB

Toronto Issues Challenge To Bruins' Record Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto Maple Leafs, best road club outside of Montreal Canadiens in the National Hockey League this season, come to Boston Garden tonight full of determination to break the Bruins' record of being undefeated in eight games at home.

Both the Leafs and Canadiens have won four games away from home, but the Flying Frenchmen have tied two games to the Leafs' one. No other club in the league has won more than two games in the other fellows' rinks.

Arriving in town shortly after noon today from Chicago, where last Sunday they measured the Black Hawks 5-2, the Leafs were confident of taking the Bruins and thus move another two points nearer the league-leading Habitants. The Torontos, today were three and one half games behind Montreal and a game and a half in front of the third-place Bruins.

Boll Returns

The Boston club, however, was expected to have more than a little to say about the outcome of tonight's contest, especially since the club is back to normal strength with the return of Buzz Boll. Buzz goes back to right wing on Bill Cowley's line, with Herb Cain at left wing. Stoney Jackson, because of the team's shortage of centers, drops back to become the middleman for his brother, Harvey, and newcomer Al Palazzari while Don Gallinger will continue to pivot for Bep Guidolin and Norm Calladine.

The game should be another thriller, for both Boston and Toronto are now playing their best hockey of the season. Both have dropped only two of their last seven games, and whatever advantage the Bruins cull from their home ice the Leafs feel is offset by their own double victory over Chicago last week end. So far this season the B's hold the edge over the Leafs, having beaten them twice and lost to them once.

Reg Hamilton Back

Toronto comes here with one big loss and one big addition to its roster. Out of action because of a broken ankle is Mel Hill, the former Bruins play-off hero, who had been playing some of his best hockey for the Leafs. But back at the blue line again is big Reg Hamilton, who was discharged from the Canadian Army last month because of a back injury and whose return has given Toronto a tower of strength at defense.

The Leafs also have three youngsters who are showing great promise in Gus Bodnar and Jackie Kennedy, forwards, and Elwyn "Moe" Morris, defenseman. Both Bodnar and Kennedy are among the first dozen scorers in the league, while Morris has proved a capable rusher in addition to his defense duties.

Scoring Leaders

In action tonight will be nearly all of the N. H. L.'s current scoring leaders. Bill Cowley, top man in points with 36 and in assists with 25, will be out to start another scoring streak after his string of 18 games in which he got at least one point was snapped in Montreal Sunday night. Herbie Cain, second top man in points with 33 and leading goal scorer with 19, will be attempting to maintain his average of one tally a game. Lornie Carr, tied for third in points with Bill Mosienko of Chicago at 30, will be trying to creep up on Cowley and Cain. And Babe Pratt, leading scoring defenseman with 10 goals and 15 assists, will continue his onslaught towards a new point record for defensemen. The present mark was made last season by Boston's Flash Hollett at 19 goals and 25 assists for 44 points.

The game will start at 8:20 p. m. and will be the only game for Bruins this week. Tomorrow most of the players will go home for Christmas, rejoining the outfit Sunday night in Detroit. Their next home game is Tuesday, a week away, and for this game the Ice Capades will take a night off.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	13	2	3	29	83	38
Toronto	10	8	2	22	88	79
Boston	8	8	3	19	87	92
Chicago	9	9	0	18	73	79
Detroit	6	7	3	15	59	63
New York	2	14	1	5	58	97

Stars of Ice-Capades

Irma Thomas and Orrin Markhus

Known as the "Old Smoothies," this veteran skating team comes to the Boston Garden Saturday night with Ice-Capades of 1944, the first all-professional ice show of the winter to visit the Hub. With the exception of two nights, when the Bruins keep hockey dates, Ice-Capades make nightly appearances here through Jan. 12.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

L'Affaire Watson

Well, it finally happened, after everyone said it wouldn't. Phil Watson is playing hockey this side of the border, but not for his own team, New York Rangers.

The Watson case is probably without parallel in the history of sports, although hockey through the years has come up with some beauties. To understand l'affaire Watson you have to go back to the first of the year, welter through a maze of deals and statements, sit down with a slide rule and comptometer, and then admit you don't understand it either.

Originally Watson, who belonged and still does belong in title to Rangers, could not leave Montreal because of his work in a war plant. Manager Lester Patrick of Rangers and Tommy Gorman of Montreal Forum got their heads together and made the following transaction: Watson would play Montreal Canadiens' home games on loan from New York, in return for which New York would be loaned the services of Dutch Hiller and Charlie Sands.

Made Some Sense

That arrangement made some sense, even though Sands failed to play well enough to stick even with the tail-end Rangers, for Watson would be meeting every club in Montreal.

The next episode, which didn't make sense, found Watson's war work or his time of working so arranged that he could play all games in Canada. This meant that Canadiens were at their strongest when they played at home and when they visited Toronto. In other words, a definite handicap was placed on the Maple Leafs, because Watson could not play in Boston, New York, Detroit, or Chicago.

All the time Dick Irvin, coach of Canadiens, was working around to the time he could bring his star center down this side of the border. He said as much when he visited Boston Dec. 5. When Rangers came here Dec. 11, Coach Frankie Boucher roared, "If Watson can get down to play in the United States, he will play for Rangers and nobody else."

Another Arrangement

So what happened? Another arrangement was made at Watson's place of employment so that he could come to this country. Another deal was made with Rangers whereby the desperate New Yorkers were loaned two more Canadien holdovers, Johnny Mahaffy, who has just been discharged for medical reasons from the Canadian Army, and Fernand Gauthier, an average player. In return, Canadiens could play Watson in every city but New York.

This meant that the whole league except New York was handicapped by having to face Montreal at its strongest. And this didn't make sense.

Fortunately this situation did not last long, or loud screeching injurious to the game might have been heard from the other clubs. Today came the final act in the Watson drama—Phil can play against Rangers in New York at last, for which concession Rangers get another Montreal player. Tony Demers, who incidentally, is still another dischargee from the Canadian Army. Demers is not in shape yet, and will have to work himself into condition with Providence of the American League.

Irvin Wins

Thus Dick Irvin wins the battle, and Canadiens will probably win the league championship and the Stanley Cup. Rangers are strengthened, a fact over which the other clubs rejoice for better opposition means bigger gate receipts, yet Rangers are not so strong as they would be if they sent all the Canadiens back to Montreal and clasped Watson to their collective bosom.

But the hitch to that, according to reports, is that Watson cannot leave his defense job. He can leave it for trips, making up the time, they say, as can several other Canadien players in the present Canadian Army all-up category. Traveling and playing hockey takes time and energy, and so does war work usually. They must be pretty tired boys, but not too tired, it is hoped, to answer the public's natural questions and those of officialdom, if they come. It would not be good for hockey to have any more Orlando cases.

Dapper Dan Club To Honor Sewell

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21

Truett (Rip) Sewell, ace pitcher for the Pittsburgh Pirates last year, won the fifth annual athletic award of the Dapper Dan Club, a charity organization of sportsmen.

The blonde hurler of the super-slow "blooper" ball polled 20 votes. He will be given a pocket watch at a dinner here next February.

New York Rangers Get Tony Demers

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The New York Rangers have announced they have obtained Tony Demers, a 182-pound right winger, from the Montreal Canadiens for the balance of the National Hockey League season.

Demers, who will get in shape playing with Providence of the American Hockey League, recently was discharged from the Canadian Army and comes to the Rangers at part of the Phil Watson deal. Watson, a Ranger who was not permitted to give up his Montreal residence because of his war work, is on loan to the Canadiens for the season. To get Demers, Manager Lester Patrick of the New York club gave the Canadiens permission to play Watson in New York. Previously, the flashy center could play only in games in other cities.

Geiges Nominated

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Philadelphia chapter of the Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials has nominated Elwood A. Geiges, frequent official at Army-Navy grid games, for chairman of the National Football Rules Committee.

Geiges has been an advisory member of the National Football Rules Committee for many years.

New York Yankees Leading Team of '43 Poll Reveals

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—It's the New York Yankees doing the rags to riches routine to move from the biggest disappointment of 1942 to number one team of 1943, but Joe McCarthy's clan had to go hard to nose out Notre Dame's Irishmen.

For the twelfth straight year the annual poll of sports writers conducted by the Associated Press has produced a baseball winner, but football might have broken the string this time if Notre Dame had been able to get past the Great Lakes Sailors in the last game.

Total Points

Final tabulations show the Yanks and Irish received the same number of first place votes, 32 each, but the world champs got their winning margin in total points, 168-166, through the balloting for second and third.

If the upset by Great Lakes cost Notre Dame the title, the fact that the Yankees bounced back to beat the St. Louis Cardinals in the World Series won the crown.

Once again it was the World Series that counted most with the voters just as last year's top award had gone to the Red Birds from St. Louis after they had dazzled the baseball world with their speed.

Of the 27 teams mentioned in the poll, 13 were football clubs, with the remainder divided among basketball with five, baseball with four, hockey with three and swimming with two.

Illinois' Whiz Kids, who won the Big Ten basketball title without losing a game, surprised with 11 first place ballots and enough points, 57, to give them third place by a comfortable margin over the Chicago Bears, who placed fourth with 18 points and only one vote for first.

Hawks Fifth

Ohio State's swimming team picked up two first-place votes for the big prize and the other went to Wyoming's basketball five. Iowa's Seahawks, who gave Notre Dame its toughest scrap up to the Great Lakes game, didn't get a single first vote, but moved into fifth behind the Bears with eight points.

Of the top nine clubs, six represented colleges or service camps and only three were profesionals—the Yanks, Bears and Cardinals, who wound up eighth. Points were given on the basis of three for a first, two for second and one for third.

The leading teams of 1943 with the number of first-place votes in parenthesis:

Team Sport	Pts
New York Yankees, baseball (32)	168
Notre Dame, football (32)	166
Illinois, basketball (11)	57
Chicago Bears, football (1)	18
Iowa Pre-Flight, football	8
Ohio State, swimming (2)	7
Wyoming, basketball (1)	7
St. Louis Cardinals, baseball	6
University of Washington, football	5

Three points each—Detroit Red Wings, hockey; Great Lakes, basketball; College of Pacific (1), football.

Two points each—New York Giants, football; St. John's, basketball; Del Monte Pre-Flight, football; Washington Redskins, football.

One point each—Dartmouth College, hockey; Montreal Canadiens, hockey; Randolph Field, football; Great Lakes, football; Yale, swimming; Duke, football; U. S. Naval Academy, football; Los Angeles, baseball; Norfolk, Va., Naval Training Station, basketball; Purdue, football; Philadelphia Athletics, baseball.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Gordon's First Mistake

As the baseball public is by now aware, Yankee Joe Gordon is going into the service. Under the circumstances, it is just as well. Some of the events leading up to the young man's decision make interesting reading—do, in fact, carry a moral which all other professional athletes should heed at this time.

Yankee Joe, it seems, went on a hunting trip immediately following the World Series with the Cardinals. He roughed it for about two weeks; and upon emerging from the wilderness, was greeted by a press association photographer, who proceeded to snap a few shots of the second baseman with the fruits of his expedition draped around his neck.

Critics Objected

Now, there is nothing wrong with a fellow enjoying himself once in a while, even though a war is raging. But a lot of baseball's critics evidently objected to what they saw in that picture. They maintained—and who can say they were wrong?—that Yankee Joe should have plunged into war work at the close of the big league season. Or, if he had to take it easy after a hard campaign, should have gone home to Oregon and done it quietly, beyond the eyes of the thousands of boys in uniform.

Whether this criticism reached Yankee Joe's ears, and if it did, whether it had any influence on his decision to enter the armed forces, is not known at the moment. It could have, although ball players say that the infielder had been thinking about one of Uncle Sam's uniforms for some time.

However, there can be no doubt that the player who allows such a picture to appear in the nationwide press is not doing baseball any good. Very likely Commissioner Landis will do something about it, if he hasn't already.

Great Fielder

It was, probably, Yankee Joe's first mistake of any magnitude. Certainly he made few on the ball field. New York baseball writers started early in Gordon's career to tag him the "greatest of all modern second basemen." The boys who pound typewriters in the Big City like to think of their ball playing pals as the greatest of some time or another.

Of course, they soon found out that Yankee Joe had his weaknesses, like the rest of us. He was not a great hitter. The fellow could drive a ball for distance, but not often enough to hit .300. Just the same, you have to give him the hand in the field. He could go and get the ball and he could throw it hard and straight. He made the play behind the bag better than any second baseman modern eyes have seen. In fact, he made all plays as well or better than second sackers of this generation.

On top of this defensive brilliance, Yankee Joe leaves behind him a flock of friends. He was a good fellow among ball players—the sort who even had, on occasions, the opposition pulling for him.

Have you noticed how often you can say that of Yankee ball players? There is a reason, of course. They are the sort Manager Joe McCarthy wants—insists upon—in the New York dugout. If you aren't the type, or reasonably close to it, he gets rid of you. And you spend the rest of your life regretting it.

Illinois high school teams cannot play a footbal game until they have had three weeks training, and they can't start training before Aug. 25.

Patty Berg Top Athlete Among Women

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Patty Berg marched off with the woman's athlete-of-the-year designation in the Associated Press' annual poll. Miss Berg returned to the golf fairways in June of this year and regained the women's western open championship.

Her 1-up victory over Dot Kirby in the pressure-filled sub-par final round so engrossed the sports editors of the country that 30 of the 52 voting in the poll listed her as the year's number one woman athlete. On the basis of three points for each first place vote, two for second and one for third, Miss Berg collected 118 points.

Pauline Betz, who retained her national tennis title in the matches at Forest Hills in September, finished second with 76 points, while swimmer Gloria Callen, winner of the top honor a year ago, skidded to third with 28.

It is the second appearance for Miss Berg, now a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps reserve, at the head of the list. She gained the honors the first time in 1938 when as an amateur she annexed the Miami-Biltmore title for the third straight time, the South Atlantic crown, the Trans-Mississippi, Western and the National championships.

Her return to the throne makes her only the second woman to have won the title twice in the poll's 13 years. Alice Marble, queen of the tennis courts, headed the parade in 1939 and 1940. Miss Berg, whose home is in Minneapolis, is the first, however, to win the crown a second time after a lapse of several years from her original appearance.

While competition for women is relatively limited, golf, tennis and swimming all were represented among the five best vote getters with track, ice-skating, bowling and riding placing their stalwarts among the also-rans.

Bob Carpenter Building Minor League System

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21 (AP)—That farm system young Bob Carpenter talked about when he became president of the Phillies will be a reality next year.

It won't be a plantation, exactly, but more of a garden plot, with Bradford (Pa.) in the Class D Pony League, Wilmington in the Class B Interstate League and Utica (N. Y.) in the Class A Eastern League.

"We're all set for 1944 as far as farm clubs go," said the Phillies' general manager, Herb Pennock, after purchase of the Bradford franchise from a syndicate in the northwestern Pennslyvania city was announced.

"Bob Carpenter would like to make a connection with a double A club, but that can come later, say in 1945 or 1946. We have no players with which to help a team in that high A classification at the present time."

The Phillies' director of minor league clubs, Joseph F. Reardon, said league president Robert Stedler of Buffalo expects permission from Erie, (Pa.,) which was in the suspended Middle Atlantic League, to play in the Pony League for the duration.

Last season the Pony League operated with six teams, all from New York State, Bradford having dropped out. The Phillies' purchase of Bradford was made with the understanding that an eight-team league operate next season.

Gale of Cornell Eastern League's Top Point Getter

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Dartmouth and Penn remain unbeaten in the 41st annual Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race, but a freshman from Cornell, Bob Gale, is the leading individual scorer.

Gale, graduate of a New York City high school, dropped in 20 points Saturday against Penn to seize the top spot with 37 points. Teammate Ken Haggerty, who like Gale has the advantage of having played three games, is the runner-up with 32.

Dartmouth's high man is Larry Killick with 22, the same total accounted for by Princeton Mike Shinkarik. Brindley of the defending champion Indians, ranks fourth with 20, followed by Nathan Militzok of Cornell with 19, Andleggatt, Dartmouth, 17. Walt Budko and Vincent Lolordo are Columbia's best point men, each with 16, to tie Bill Forsyth of Penn.

Kanaly Elected

The New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held its quarterly meeting last night in the Old South Building, Boston, and elected Tom Kanaly its president, to succeed Herbert Holm. Holm resigned to become secretary-treasurer.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Rochester 43, Sampson Naval Sta. 41.
Brooklyn Army Base 57, Fort Hancock 43.
Toledo 48, Ohio 46.
Bennett Field Naval 36, Brookyn C. G. 22.

South

North Carolina 48, Seymour Johnson 42.
Camp Butner (N. C.) 12th Replacement Cr. 43, N. C. State 38.

Midwest

Great Lakes (Ill.) 80, Minnesota 32.
Indiana 56, Depauw 34.
Depauw V-5 44, Bunker Hill Naval 42.
Illinois 45, Kentucky 41.
Mo. School of Mines 62, Fort Leonard Wood 9th Signal Co. 32.
Drake 46, St. Ambrose 31.
Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 45, Washburn 41.
Butler U. Air Corps 48, Camp Atterbury 36.
General Electric (Fort Wayne) 57, Baer Field 42.

Southwest

Majors Field (Texas) 39, Southern Methodist 38.
Arkansas 58, Camp Chaffee 52.

West

Buckley Field 46, Colorado C. 29.

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(Continued from previous page)

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LONDON.—Unfurnished 2 or 3 service rooms redecorated, with attendance, near Marble Arch. Phone Paddington 6800. Box W-1825, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square
Regent Street, London, W. 1 Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS
Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
The MONTROSE
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Hess Temple Bar 7208

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LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address, 64, Mooraids, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tel. 23473.

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FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. W. A., 24 Bond St., Ealing W. 5 Tel. 2127 Valuations Rents Collected

TYPEWRITING
EXPERIENCED TYPIST, own machine, requires work at home. Private lessons given in Shorthand, Typewriting. Terms moderate. Write Mrs. Bartholomew, 45 Chepston Place, London, W. 2.

WANTED
LONDON or near.—Civil servant offers services in return for small rent and unfurnished accommodation, to include wife and daughter (adult); take care of garden, etc. Box W-1831, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.
BLUE linoleum or suitable floor covering for nursery. Also nursery furniture. Apply Box W-1828, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

Bournemouth (near) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset
Phone Northbourne 38.

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2782

EASTBOURNE. "SORRENTO." SEASIDE RD. —Small private hotel; gas fires; h. and c. all bedrooms; nr. church. Mrs. Snell. Phone 4964.

LONDON—Private hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds; lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

SEIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT MOTEL Restful standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Gumer.

SOUTHPORT. (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain

England

BLACKBURN
You won't be cold if you're coaled by
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BOLTON
GLOVES
WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St. & Market St.

BRADFORD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
80 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2402
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone 9540 BRADFORD (8 lines)

BURNLEY
Bailey's
For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
11 Manchester Road, Burnley
Also at Church Street, Accrington

CHESTER
J. COLLINSON & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DERBY
DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel 46058, Ex. 4

HALIFAX
J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

KENDAL
H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

LEEDS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 42943, 1 to 3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A helpful guide to quality in rationed and non-rationed goods is available to you in the advertising that appears in The Christian Science Monitor.

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	L	I	B	A	N				
O		A	S	I	A					
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		G	U	A	M		N			
G	I	L	B	E	R	T				

ENGLAND

LEEDS *(Continued)*
E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd. for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

Purveyor of English and Scotch Meat
TELEPHONE 51983
Joseph Demaine
4 and 5 ST. CHAD'S PARADE
FAR HEADINGLEY, LEEDS, 6

LIVERPOOL
Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
13 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

LONDON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9091, Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baker LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

F. WARREN & CO'S COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
66 NEW OXFORD STREET
LONDON W. C. 1

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab 1896

HATS —
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6835
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

LONDON N.—Finchley
E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION

LONDON E.—Leytonstone
HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS
Under Our Own Experts' Supervision
BEARMANS Ltd.
LEYTONSTONE Tel. Ley: 1131 Ext. 10.

LONDON, S. E.—Norwood
LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E. West Norwood
Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1184

LONDON S. W. East Sheen
Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411
Upper Richmond Rd.
East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1280

LONDON W.—Ealing
Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES
THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road, West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 48

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Woodley 3410 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds Bulbs. Dahlias. Roses. etc. Catalogues to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester. 1

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

BUSS
For Quality Hardware Brushes Cutlery
23, King St. Phone BLA. 6775
MANCHESTER 2

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33988

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

MARSDENS CHOCOLATIES
for FINE QUALITY

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
29 MARKET STREET PHONE 40430

SAVOY CAFE
SOUTH PARADE

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
Revolving SHUTTERS
for all purposes
PHONE 73471

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM
(Continued)

The Bon Marche
Underwear
Wolsey, Vedonis, Kayser, Bondor
Corsets: J. B., W. F. and TWILFIT
All leading makes in Hosiery: Bed Jackets: Dressing Gowns
Cardigans and Jumpers
Maids' Caps, Aprons, Dresses
3, THE POULTRY, NOTTINGHAM

ROCHDALE

SENIORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls'
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Own Materials Made Up.
Phone 3931 Yorkshire Street and Baillie Street Rochdale.

FLOWERS
GREENWOOD'S
16, Spotland Road
Wedding and Presentation Bouquets
Personal Supervision 'Phone 3487
Church and Table Decorations

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 81073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily except Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Ladies' Gowns, Suits, Coats
Ladies' Hairdressing
also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS
and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF PINSTONE ST. Tel. 24295

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street
Car Repairs
PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

SOUTHPORT

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality and Service
Chocolates and Confections
Par Excellence
335-337, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

WAKEFIELD

HAGENBACHS
Are at Your Service
for
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Bull Ring SANDAL Belle Vue

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims
of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
Let our 24 windows, representative of over 40 Fashions and Household Departments, be your Shopping Guide to DUBLIN
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers & Provision Merchants
Head Office—36, Grafton St., Dublin.
Branches:
69, Richfield Road, Ballsbridge
34, Sandymount Green
50, Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
58, Dublin Street, Carlow
26, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112, O'Connell Street, Limerick

STEPHENS & BOURKE
LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
28, STEPHEN'S GREEN
14, COLLEGE GREEN
116, LR. RATHMINES RD
DUBLIN

Switzers
MEN'S WEAR
COMBINES GOOD STYLE WITH COMFORT AND SERVICE
Every Need for Every Occasion
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

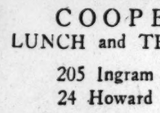
SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Rd. 52 Home St.
140 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
23, ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW

Scottish Woollens Real Hand-Woven
HARRIS- TWEEDS
COSTUME CLOTHS
TRAVELLING RUGS
ALL CLAN TARTANS
Finest Cashmere Shetland Knitwear and Scarves
HIGHLAND OUTFITS
Tel. Central 3511

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

PRINTERS PAPER MERCHANTS MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Pattie & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW, C.2

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment
539 BYRES RD
Tel. Western 2011
GLASGOW W 2

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

Printing and Stationery
PRIVATE or COMMERCIAL
Account Books
Loose Leaf Ledgers
G. A. H. DOUGLAS & Co., Ltd.
172 HOPE STREET

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 3010

JOINER WORK HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616
J. W. BLACK

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 161/163 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

HELENSBURGH

THE NORMAN TAILOR & VALET SERVICE
Helensburgh, 1. Tel. 95
Dry Cleaning, Repairs and Invisible Mending, Relining, Alterations, Garments for Turning, Silk Stockings Repairs, Shirts, new fronts, etc. Send for price list. Call or post your parcel.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

What the First and Second Reichs Were?

When the German empire was founded in 1871, the name Reichstag (empire day) was given to one of the two houses of parliament set up in Berlin. The first German Reich coincided with the German empire and lasted from 1871 to 1919.

The German word "Reich" means empire or state, and is derived from a word meaning "rule," as is also our English word realm. The old German empire was designated the Reich as a means of distinguishing it from the kingdoms, provinces, and other political units of which the empire was comprised.

After the end of World War I and abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm III, there were some in Germany, particularly the Junkers or reactionary aristocracy in Prussia, who held that without a German emperor there could be no German Reich. Nevertheless, the term was retained after the changes of 1918-19 and thus began Germany's second Reich.

The Reichstag also was retained after these changes, although its membership was raised from the original 397 first to 466 and later to 493.

This second German Reich continued under Germany as a federated Republic until 1933, when the Weimar Constitution was set aside and Adolf Hitler came into power.

Shortly thereafter the Reichsrat, or upper house, was abolished and the Reichstag relegated to a position subordinate to that of the cabinet and Hitler. Under the regime of the National Socialist Party (from the German name of which comes the term "Nazi") the Reichstag makes laws only when the Fuehrer so decides, and the cabinet is but an advisory body to the Fuehrer in legislative matters.

The first Reich, then, was the German Empire; the second Reich was the federated Republic of Germany; and the Third Reich is the National Socialist Party regime with Hitler as Fuehrer or "realm-leader."

—W. P. Keasbey

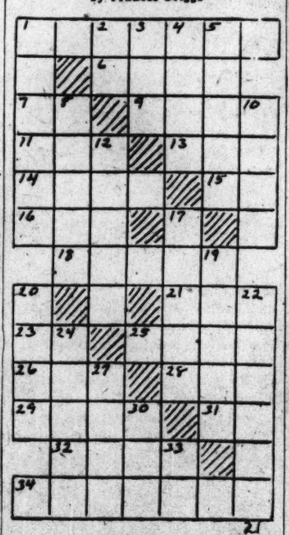
FIRST REICH
GERMAN EMPIRE
1871–1919
SECOND REICH
GERMAN FEDERATED REPUBLIC
1919–1933
THIRD REICH
NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY
1919–?

Electric Welding

The science of electric arc welding of metals was known during World War I but relatively little used; now it is used in practically all types of metal construction.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who is Prospero's slave in "The Tempest"?
6—Who is Prometheus's love in "Prometheus Unbound"?
7—You and I.
9—What musical instrument was played by "monarch minstrel" in Byron's poem?
11—Would a futis have paws, fins, or oars (sing.)?
13—What did Romans call the sun as a deity?
14—Who was supplanted by Jacob in Isaac's blessing?
15—Not any.
16—To soak flax.
18—Who is Turkish child rescued by hero in Byron's "Don Juan"?
21—What is opposed to "low"?
23—Symbol for aluminum is what?
25—"Twilight's curtain" is said to be pinned with what?
26—To take supper.
28—What suffix denotes "quality"?
29—"Land of the White Elephant" is what?
31—What is a river of Latvia, Europe?
32—What is largest of the Ladrone Islands?
34—What is name of a group of islands in Pacific Ocean which lately figured in the news?

Down
1—What English poet wrote "The Nightingale and Glow-worm"?
2—Musical note.
3—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
4—Mental leanings or prejudice is called what?
5—What was first name of Burr, Vice-President of United States under Jefferson?
8—What is a folding frame for supporting a picture?
10—What implement would be used on arable land?
12—What was always just out of reach of Tantalus?
17—Who is one of fairies in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe"?
19—What is a name for the Manila hemp?
20—The Eurasian perch is what?
22—The words poem beginning "To him who in the love of Nature holds" ?
24—What was first name of Friedhofer, famous novelist and dramatist?
27—What was first name of the French painter Cezanne?
30—What fairy queen is subject of a poem by Shelley?
33—Myself.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Brevities

"Per Capita is now walking around with $150 in his pockets," asserts a paragrapher. You're mistaken, brother. He isn't walking, he's running around with it, looking for something—anything—to buy before it burns a hole in his pocket.—St. Louis Star-Times.

Pork has been reduced two points a pound because a record-breaking crop has jammed the warehouses. In the opinion of the OPA, too many little pigs went to market.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

So many small countries are now putting a stiff diplomatic front towards the Axis that speculation is rife as to which will be the last neutral out of neutrality. —Punch ©.

Facts and Figures

ALLIED FIGHTING PLANES HAVE BEEN USED IN THE MIDDLE EAST FOR DUSTING THE GROUND TO ELIMINATE LOCUSTS
IT'S A FACT ONE OF THE OLDEST CLOCKS IN THE WORLD IS IN THE CLOCK TOWER OF VENICE. IT'S BEEN TICKING SINCE 1496
BAMBOO IS CONSIDERED THE TALLEST GROWING GRASS IN THE WORLD
K. PARRIS
PART OF THE WATER SUPPLY OF JERUSALEM FLOWS THROUGH AN AQUEDUCT DATING BACK TO BIBLICAL TIMES

Monitor Camera Club from G. Bertelsman, Grasmere, Westmorland, England

Grass Substitutes for Snow for These English School Children

Lack of snow means nothing to these Westmorland youngsters carrying their sleds up the hill for another ride down the grassy slopes.

Today's Quotation

"The Right Prevail . . ."

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:
"God is not dead, nor doth He sleep!
The Wrong shall fail,
The Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good-will to men!"

—LONGFELLOW

In Lighter Vein

What's the Matter?

When the Army Play by Play was performed for the Roosevelts and Queen Wilhelmina at Hyde Park, all the soldier-actors learned that they would be introduced to the President. Sergeant Harold Gary, who appeared on Broadway in "The World We Make" and "Arsenic and Old Lace," cautioned the others that they mustn't squeeze the President's hand.

"He has a lot of handshaking to do," Gary told them, "so let's help conserve his energy."

After the President had shaken, heartily, the first five limp hands extended to him, he asked: "What is the matter with you soldiers? Doesn't the army feed you enough?"—Jacksonville (Fla.) Air News.

Oh, Well

Proud Parent: "Why Junior is only three and he can spell his name backwards."

Skeptical Neighbor: "That's interesting. What's his name?"

"Otto."

Heard in a Florist Shop

"Why do you suppose this small white berry is called mistletoe?"

"Perhaps because a miss'll toe the mark wherever she sees a bit of it suspended."—O. C. M.

Perhaps So

If Hitler's disposition is bad it may be because he gets up on the wrong side of the channel every morning.—Camp Ellis (Ill.) News.

London Evening Standard

"The time, my dear? Almost two bells in the second dog-watch"

Room for the Stranger

Benjamin C. Jones in Reader's Digest

It was Christmas Eve. The Navy flier's voice could be heard all through the tiny restaurant. "I guess we will have to have our Christmas here, dear. I'll expect you on the next train."

The poised towel started to wipe the counter and voices resumed their conversation.

The place was a small railroad stop in northern Illinois. Here was a pilot on Christmas Eve, a worried look on his face and a gift package under his arm. It was clear from the conversation that all the Christmas he and his fiancée could have would be a few hours between trains in a strange place offering not much more than a depot, restaurant and general store.

When the flier went out to check train schedules there was a buzz of excitement.

At 2 o'clock Christmas morning when the couple met at the depot, a third person appeared—an embarrassed spokesman of the townspeople who grinned and said, "We kinda thought you might like a place to celebrate your Christmas." He led the way to a room in a small building. "It's yours," he said. "Merry Christmas!"

The door and windows wore wreaths and the room was decked with cedar and a Christmas tree, its decorations winking merrily in candlelight. And there were gifts "from the town."

On Dec. 26 I met the pilot in the Great Lakes Naval Hospital before he underwent an operation for internal injuries received in a crackup just before Christmas—a fact he had concealed from his fiancée. In the stupor of the anesthetic he was smiling and murmuring: "The best town . . . the best people . . . the best Christmas I ever knew."

The town was Bureau, Illinois.

A Verse for Today . . .

If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body.—JAMES 3:2

NEWS ITEM— SOLDIERS HELP POST OFFICES WITH CHRISTMAS MAIL.
REMIND YOU OF ANY HIKES AT FORT KNOX, PAT ?
IT'S QUICKER GETTING IT TO THE SUB STATION THIS WAY
ONE WAY TO GATHER IT UP
USE YOUR ZONE NUMBER
THAT GRENADE PRACTICE AT DEVENS CERTAINLY CAME IN HANDY
I.F. VAN ZELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yes Sir-e-e!*

By RODGERS

This evening the Boss decided to see if the toy he bought for Betty Anne really works—
And Mr. Simpson said—"Hum-m-m-this book we're giving George looks very interesting!"
"So does this one for Sue," Said the Boss's mother.
?
HOURS LATER!
There's more than one advantage in doing your Christmas shopping early!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Cross as a Bear*

By THE HAGERS

Deep in the woods, the shopping guide High-pressure salesmanship applied.
"Your Uncle Bill, who sails the seas, Should like our rayon dungarees."
Out from his den came Grandpa Bear. He growled, "I can't sleep anywhere!"
You two commandos take your fling At jungle tactics in the spring."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Congressional Recess

Although when Congress convened last Sept. 14 we entertained hopes that the principal items affecting inflation would be resolved into definite shape by time of the Christmas recess, we are now just as glad to see the Congressmen going home for three weeks before taking final action.

For there is no question that the fight to save the American people from soaring costs of living, and the postwar world from the frictions that inflation engenders, has been deteriorating.

Perhaps the greatest failure by Congress and, indeed, by many private citizens, is the failure to see the fight against inflation as a single battle. In general, this battle includes an effort to draw off excess purchasing power in taxes and savings, measures to control wages and steps to fix prices. These are all one effort, but the Congressman from the West who hears the cattle people or oil men pleading a case for higher prices is liable to think primarily in those terms; while the Eastern Congressman, under pressure from the potent unions for higher wages, is inclined to act in that direction.

The newspaper reader will see headlines in one part of the paper dealing with the President's moves to avert a rail strike, and in another part he will see a story about Secretary Morgenthau's extreme dissatisfaction with the way the tax bill is shaping up. And these seem like separate stories. But they are really all part of one story.

The advantage for Congressmen in going home at this time is that they may find the sentiment for holding lines, for keeping down the cost of living and protecting homes, even at the cost of subsidies, considerably more in evidence than it is in Washington. Some housewives, wrestling with budgets, can tell them what a few cents more for fuel oil, for butter, for bread and all the other items in the household would mean. Some businessmen, might have a word to say about taxes to halt some of the wild spending they observe.

A few moments' quiet reflection on the fact that under today's political setup we cannot have higher prices without higher wages, might cause many members of Congress to return to Washington with less zeal for torpedoing and more resolution to bolster the war that must be waged at home—the war against inflation.

Upset in Bolivia

Bolivia is a seven-letter word which means, in United Nations language, tin. Revolution is a ten-letter word whose meaning is being searched for among the reports from La Paz. It is not clear what, if any, meaning the Nationalist coup in Bolivia's capital holds in terms of war supplies.

Since the United States and Britain are Bolivia's biggest customers, and since control of the seas by them would make export to their enemies virtually impossible, Bolivian mines will continue to produce for the United Nations. The special care of American and British diplomacy must now be to see that Bolivian industries are kept in their present highly mobilized state.

One of the chief concerns about the revolution is, therefore, whether it is a spontaneous uprising among Bolivians dissatisfied with internal conditions or is one engineered by Axis agents. The present coup is reportedly led by Victor Paz Estensoro, who was arrested in 1941 for pro-Nazi activities. Moreover, it is directed against a man, President Enrique Peñaranda de Castillo, who had earned United Nations gratitude for his effective opposition to the schemes of Fifth Columnists. It was he who declared a state of war between Bolivia and the Axis nations.

One of the first acts of the military junta which has superseded the Peñaranda Government has been a declaration that it is not opposed to the United Nations. It will be closely watched, however, for proof of this statement. Even if war supplies come through on schedule, the presence of a Nationalist Government in Bolivia at this time seems unlikely to contribute to that hemisphere harmony which is so useful to the United Nations' war effort. The possibility that Bolivia will renew its demands on Chile for a Pacific port is already suggested.

Apparently the coup has been made feasible partly by the unrest which inflation has caused among workers and others in Bolivia. Reports on this point are scanty, and it may turn out that strong-arm controls have been adopted not to interfere with, but to guarantee, continued working of the important tin mines. If so, the picture is still far from a pleasant one.

Nevel, Korosten, Kherson

The Nazi communiqués that spoke for five or six weeks rather surely of their massive tank drives toward Kiev have, in the past few days, struck up a new tune. In urgent, almost frantic, terms they have reported fresh Russian moves. The reason is now confirmed by the Soviet monitor: The mud having frozen, the long expected winter offensive of the Red Army has been launched.

Its objectives are plain. In the North, where the drive began near the town of Nevel (which is about 300 miles west of Moscow and a similar distance south of Leningrad) the scheme seems to be to push north and west toward the Baltic, forcing the Germans to lift the siege of Leningrad and retire deep into Latvia or Lithuania, and, incidentally, isolating whatever German troops cannot be evacuated in the deep winter from Finland.

On the Central Front, the German counteroffensive, costly in men and material, has so greatly failed that Korosten, not Kiev, figures in the headlines. Korosten is a rail junction on the line presently linking the Nazi armies of the North and South. It is patently a Russian objective to split these Nazi forces and to force them back so that the Pripet Marshes are between them, making lateral communications difficult if not impossible.

In the South, where the fighting now swirls around Kherson at the mouth of the Dnieper, the intention is plainly to further isolate the remaining German garrisons in the Crimea and to make the whole area west of the Dnieper and south of Kiev to the Carpathian Mountains untenable for the Hitlerites.

These are immense objectives. Consummation, which is not to be expected in a day, means expulsion of the Germans from virtually all the lands previously wrested from the Russians, and, moreover, means the Germans would have to continue fighting on a split front at the end of extended supply lines running through hostile country.

This latter factor is one of incalculable importance when fitted into the global strategy of compelling the Germans to expend their war resources in Russia, in the Balkans, and in Italy while simultaneously preparing to defend themselves from the British-American assault very evidently mounting on the Channel.

If the Germans continue the struggle, it is clear that hard fighting lies ahead, but the pattern of victory becomes more discernible.

Advertising in War

We like the line the War Advertising Council is taking. As a representative of the advertising industry, it is in almost as delicate a position as a newspaper when it attempts to warn advertisers about over-optimism and to restrain "patrioteering" in advertisements. But the Council is doing its best.

Reporting with pride that in the last year American business has contributed more than $300,000,000 worth of advertising space and time for war messages, it points out that America is still not stripped for action. Warning of black markets and chiseling, it adds:

> Women vitally needed in the armed services and war industry are crowding the aisles of department stores and the movie theaters because their men folks are in the money.
>
> Millions of dollars needed for war bonds are going into high-priced neckties, sport shirts, furs and expensive jewelry.

The Council is urging advertisers to do an even better job of helping Americans to gird more wholeheartedly for the struggle. We do not believe the best type of businessman will feel that it is attacking him. Rather he will welcome the reminder:

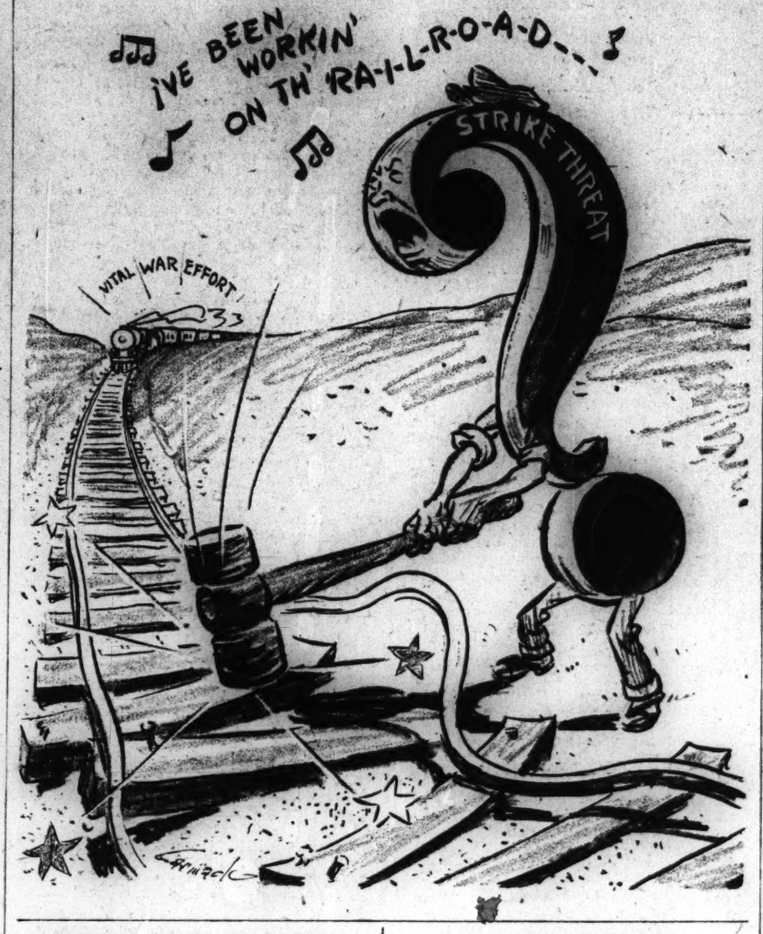
> Sure we have a perfect right to talk about war products, our essential civilian products and our war contributions, but we don't have to do it in such a way that it almost makes a boy on Bougainville throw up.

This kind of statesmanlike self-restraint deserves wider attention and support among businessmen and the public.

Considering the scarcity of certain goods and the high cost thereof, it oughtn't to be at all hard this year to revive the once famous SPUG or Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving.

Before the days of G. I. clamor, a word in public eye was "glamour," but nowadays the thought of beauty oftimes assumes the shape of duty.

Out of Tune



What to Do in Italy

The Wide Horizon

By Prof. Gaetano Salvemini

In a talk before the Friends of Italian Freedom in Boston

We do not ask the American and British Governments to set up a republic in Italy. The task of the Allies is winning the war and not establishing republics or royalties. Not even the wildest of the Italian republicans would like a republic imported into Italy by foreign armies. Such a republic would be discredited at the very moment of its birth. The Italian republic, if it is to arise, must arise as the result of domestic choice made freely by the people.

What we demand is that no pressure be brought to bear by America and Britain to force them to choose royalty. We hold with Abraham Lincoln that "those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves." . . .

* * *

No sane man can dispute the statement that we must endeavor to win the war with the least possible loss in human lives. But the fact is that while negotiating with Badoglio and the King, our rulers did not realize that the Italian army was disintegrating completely and could, therefore, no longer take the place of American and British boys. They thought that they were getting an army. They only got a king without a kingdom and an army chief whose army consisted simply of a secretary who used the hunt-and-peck system of typewriting. . . .

Let us not be deceived by words. There no longer existed any Italian army last September. But a new army is now being organized with the help of America and Britain. When this army has been created, Badoglio will be in a position to force upon the Italians the bankrupt authority of the royal house. The Italian people will have to make a revolution against the King, Badoglio, and their army if they want to manifest their will. . . .

Where the actual fighting has subsided, the population of each town should be not only allowed, but summoned to reorganize their associations, local governments and political parties, and to start free papers.

Under the Fascist regime, Mayors were not elected, as in the free pre-Fascist regime, by the citizens, but were chosen by the Central Government from nominations of the local Fascist chieftains. Associations of employers and professional men, and unions of clerks and laborers were not run by secretaries elected by the membership as in the free pre-Fascist regime; secretaries were chosen by the directors of the Party.

These organizations should be made use of as the cornerstones of the new democratic regime. The membership of each organization should be summoned with the least possible delay to choose a new secretary. The members know each other. They know who, during the past 20 years, did not become auxiliaries of the Fascist chieftains. When the members of the trade organizations have elected their new secretaries, the latter should be asked to designate the provisional Mayor of the city or town. Thus the first nucleus of a new local government would be set up under the supervision, of course, of the Allied authorities.

* * *

Then after, let us say, three, or at the most six months of this provisional regime, the citizens should be summoned to elect, by universal suffrage, their permanent municipal administrations. The Italians are not savages. Their trade-unions numbered 3,300,000 members in 1920 before the Fascists smashed them with fire and sword. . . . Men who were 25 or 30 years of age 20 years ago, are now 45 or 50, that is, at the peak of their youthful experiences. They would soon mend the broken thread of political experience and take care of themselves.

At the end of the war, a National Constituent Assembly should be freely elected by the whole Italian people, and this Assembly be allowed to decide freely what form of government they intend to adopt for themselves. . . .

Fortunately the mistakes which have been made are not at all hopeless. They can still be retrieved.

Enough to Eat

The Bookshelf

Almost anything Americans want to know about food except how to get more steak and the other things they like best, they can find in Roy F. Hendrickson's FOOD CRISIS (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.50).

A former newspaper man who has worked up through the Agriculture Department to become, as U. S. Food Distribution Administrator, "the greatest buyer of food in the world today," Mr. Hendrickson knows as much as anybody in the Government about his subject and knows how to tell others. He even makes the presently-controverted subject of subsidies comparatively simple, or at least, understandable.

* * *

Recognizing that there has been a good deal of irresponsible writing done about the food situation, Mr. Hendrickson has taken his valuable time to round up the whole picture, even delving into such related fields as military consumption, foreign tastes, and food stocks of the enemy. Of subsidies, Mr. Hendrickson says:

"By whatever name—they are one of the necessary supplements to a war food program. They provide a flexible instrument by which the Government can 'hold the line' at the retail price level and still manage the food production and distribution problems." He further notes:

"They are themselves at least partially inflationary, since they result in more purchasing power to the recipients. Unlike straight price increases, however, they do not enter into costs and the cost-of-living index, so that their inflating influence is not as widespread."

* * *

Furthermore, Mr. Hendrickson points out that subsidies cannot do the entire hold-the-line job by themselves. They must go hand-in-hand with direct efforts to siphon off the basic cause of all the trouble—excess purchasing power in relation to available supplies of goods. Mr. Hendrickson is frank to admit that the Government has made mistakes in its battle against inflation, but the public's attitude has not always been right, either, he says.

Sitting, as he does, in the inner councils where the food supplies of the world are divided up to win the war, Mr. Hendrickson is able to give interesting sidelights on our allies. The Russians, for instance, must have their sugar in lumps, so the Russian soldiers can hold it between their teeth and sip their scalding tea through it. "The Russians," he insists, "are not choosy."

* * *

The ideal solution to the world's food problem today, Mr. Hendrickson observes, would be greater production, but he hastens to point out that even if there were not manpower and farm machinery shortages, it is doubtful whether within a short period we could ever produce as much as people are able to buy now for both immediate consumption and "a little hoarding," and supply the allied armies at the same time.

Mr. Hendrickson's book has the advantage and the disadvantage of being timely, but as long as America is the chief granary of a war-torn world, the problems he describes and his story of their solution will be of interest to students, and to citizens in general who remain awake to the shifts and hazards of the "kitchen front." M. H.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

The Last Lesson

Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is the ability to make yourself do the thing you have to do, when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not; it is the first lesson that ought to be learned; and however early a man's training begins, it is probably the last lesson that he learns thoroughly.—"Technical Education" (1877) by THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY.

More on Mr. Willkie

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Last week this column described the heavy political weather being undergone by Wendell L. Willkie. There is a lot more to be said.

Mr. Willkie's critics are so active and virulent as to make entirely possible a reaction in his favor. First basis for a revulsion from the "smear-Willkie" campaign lies in the recently published Sparks book. This volume, which is scarcely worth serious attention, is a pretended exposé of Mr. Willkie, printed in precisely the format of his own "One World." It is signed by C. Nelson Sparks, former Mayor and Postmaster of Akron, Ohio.

Senator William Langer of North Dakota announced a Senatorial investigation of the book's charges, and Mr. Willkie eagerly offered to testify. But it is doubtful if the investigation will take place. For it would provide Mr. Willkie with a superb opportunity to score off his enemies.

The best job of investigating the Sparks book we have seen was by Bill Cunningham of the Boston Herald, who turned up scores of apparent falsifications and exaggerations in its pages. Cunningham has obtained specific denials and statements from numerous men whose alleged testimony is given, although many of the chief "sources" have passed on and cannot testify.

The Sparks book is so bad that it should be very valuable to Mr. Willkie.

* * *

It is just possible, as was intimated in last week's article, that the terrific attacks now being levelled against Mr. Willkie by professional politicians—and the extreme isolationists and reactionaries—will give him genuine popular support. Certainly he is the most talked-of and advertised candidate for the Republican nomination. And if all publicity is good publicity—as some politicians hold—then Mr. Willkie needn't worry.

But the conclusion is rash. Not the trumped-up charges, not the whispering campaigns, are the most damaging forces hurting Mr. Willkie today. He is, palpably, his own worst enemy. His impetuosity, rashness, and recklessness have really produced the trouble. It would still be possible for Mr. Willkie to win the Republican nomination if, between now and convention time, he would show the country that he can practice responsibility and restraint, and that he can co-operate with the chief elements of his party. This task of co-operation will not be easy, since while Mr. Willkie should not abandon his liberal, world-wide view, he would—if elected—have to get along with the kind of Congress he finds.

The country does not want to elect a man to engage in four years of guerrilla warfare with Congress. Mr. Willkie, or anybody else, will either be deadlocked or will have to co-operate with a pretty rock-ribbed Republican House of Representatives and a largely conservative Senate. Mr. Willkie has already duelled with some of these people almost as vigorously as Mr. Roosevelt.

Yet Mr. Willkie's great abilities are well known, his grasp of the world problem and his liberal orientation are impressive. In these assets, if he can now add the things that build confidence, lie his only practicable hopes for the Republican nomination.

* * *

Meantime the President's mood upon his return raises the old speculations about his plans. So carefree, zestful and exuberant was Mr. Roosevelt that some have thought he must be contemplating a release from his present cares. Certainly there is nothing in the prospect of running for a fourth term to induce lightheartedness in a man. On the other hand, the real warmth of the nonpartisan welcome given the President must have made him glow again. It was just the sort of thing Mr. Roosevelt loves, and in its atmosphere is more reminiscent of 1934 than of 1944. It expressed to the President the gratitude and admiration the country gives him for the pluck and hardihood of his Cairo and Teheran experiences. But at the same time it was a tribute to a man who typified not a party or a viewpoint but a whole nation as he conferred. This representation of national unity is what we still require for ending the war and achieving full peace. And the fierce winds of political controversy and antipathy which inescapably whistle around Mr. Roosevelt at the end of his third term, despite everything noble in all his achievements, raise grave doubts about coming national unity. Both the President and Mr. Willkie can think it over.

As the Sun Starts North

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The shortest day of the year is a good time to clean up a number of items, before the sun starts rising earlier again.

Congress is going on a long holiday and nobody seems to mind. Of course, the "bureaucrats" who compose most of Washington's working population get only one day's Yule holiday this year, Saturday itself. Some of them will get a few hours extra off Friday, if they can be spared. But this is a war year and the thought is that the executive branches of government should set an example to the Nation of working right up to the holiday, and then beginning again right after it next week.

So far I have heard no protests, though I do recall the sardonic remark last month of a friend of mine who is a Federal officeholder. It was just before Thanksgiving, and he commented somewhat brusquely, "Well—I hope you taxpayers enjoy your holiday tomorrow!" The point was that he and the other Government workers didn't get a Thanksgiving holiday; they reported at the office just as usual. It's a war year for them.

If Congressmen didn't get back home to their constituencies, however, they couldn't tell what the people were thinking, and that would be bad for everybody. The public at large always has a good chance to let Congressmen in on personal viewpoints at a time like this, and most Congressmen are grateful for tips. Congress is going to be home till Jan. 10. If you want something done here in Washington and don't tell your Congressman about it in the next 20 days, it's your own fault.

* * *

A note should be entered here about the latest report of the Commerce Department on corporation profits. The figure for the third quarter of 1943 is just available and it shows that, even after deducting taxes, the year is going to be the most profitable for corporations as a whole in American history, with an estimated $8,000,000,000 in the black after taxes are paid. Profits in the third quarter alone were about $2,000,000,000 (after taxes). This is 6 per cent higher than in the same quarter last year, which in turn was a record-breaker.

Some corporations seem to be making extra high profits because they can't spend their money—railroads, for instance, which need better rolling stock but can't get it. On the other hand, some corporations are making lavish use of advertising and high salaries for income tax purposes, so that their "profits" do not tell the true story. While there will be argument over individual details, the Commerce Department statistical table, that is kept from quarter to quarter and year to year, is almost certainly going to show 1943 average profits the highest in all American corporate history. They are profits made out of the war.

* * *

Bolivia has had a revolution, and officials are worried over America's tin supply. The situation, whatever it proves, once more illustrates the strategic importance of America's "Good Neighbor" policy, the success of which has recently been challenged in the Senate. Senator Hugh Butler (R) of Nebraska charged the whole thing is a "$6,000,000,000," three-year boondoggling. A whole galaxy of Administration stars, from Cordell Hull down, united in discounting this figure as fantastic and declared that in the past three years the over-all Latin-American expenditures have been only $1,426,000,000, of which $1,100,000,000 were for the purchase of strategic materials and ships, leaving the real figure on the "good-will side" at $326,000,000.

Washington is waiting for Mr. Butler to make public the amended print of his charges. His Nov. 26 report, he says, is being subjected to review by "impartial sources." Mr. Butler has made no answer to the 36,000-word Administration reply, taking up his charges one by one, and flatly contradicting practically all of them. Washington is distinctly curious over Mr. Butler's next move.

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